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GEO. D. PRENTICE Editors.

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MONDAY, JULY 18, 1864.

Three months ago or thereabouts, we

ok occasion to say: We look upon it as morally certain that the we look upon it as morally certain that the abolition party, the party arrayed in support of Mr. Lincoln's revolutionary scheme of reconstruction, will declare for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy before two years have passed away. If a conservative President is elected in November, the abilition leaders will at once declare for the acknowledgement of the Southern Confederacy; but in this cream the masses of the party will

nt, in this event, the masses of the party will based nit, and stand by the conservative dministration in compelling peace on the asis of the constitution, which will be ef-cted in ninety days. ise would be the loss of power, with t inability to carry out the revolutionary scheme of the party and at the same time a determination not to resure to the scheme of the constitution, with the schief that the evidence of this combined impotency and faithessness were growing so thick and staring rom power with the force of annihilation tical assassins as the abo and bury its mangled form deeming that dead nationa like dead men, tell no tales. Wno-ever honestly questions this forecast has not studied the signs of the time.

cast at the time. Fewer question it now. Its justicess grows clearer with each passing derelogment. And the open recognition of its justness spreads in corresponding measure. It is already the prevailing view amongs thou; htful and disinterested men. Even prominent Republicans are proclaiming it. the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. I do not do it for the reason that I believe, as firmly as I be necessarily the independence and separate We confess we do not see how any man at once honest and intelligent can help believing

thick fit, can declare for the acknowledgment of the Southern Canfed. eracy with less inconsistency than many are doubtless inclined to suppose at first blush. Indeed, it is not too much to say that such a step would be the logical consequence of solemn declarations which he has made and pever retracted. On this point we beg to refresh the memory of the public.

Mr. Lincoln, when a Representative in Congress several years ago, delivered in his place a speech carefully prepared, wherein he

having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This Wa mest valuable, a most sacred right; a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to case which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that can may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the erritory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, inter-mingled with or near about them, who may oppose their movements.

tract is not authentic, they can authenticate it by turning to page 94 of the Appendix to the Congressional Globe for the first session of

On the 10th of April in 1861, Mr. Lincoln having become President of the United States and the rebellion having begun, instructed his Secretary of State to say to our Minister at

to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs, namely that the federal government could not reduce the secoding States to obedience by conquest the proposition. But, in fact, the President accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despote government could subjugate thoroughly diseffected and insurrectionary members of the State. This federal republican system of ours is of all forms of government the very near which is more than the state. one which is most unfitted for such a labo

Nearly four months later, during nearly the ing, Mr. Lincoln held with a part of the Kentucky delegation in Congress a long and free interview, in the course of which he repeated the same sentiment with greater emphasis and explicitness. The Hon. Robert Mallory, who was a party to this interview, thus referred to

it in a recent speech on the floor of Congress: Sir, I remember a remarkable statement made by the man who now heads the ad day preceding the day on which the extra session of Congress was to adjourn in 1861 called upon the President by appointment called upon the President by appointment in company with two of my colleagues now deed, the lamented Crittenden, and Jackson, who fell so gallantly at the battle of Perryville, and my colleague from the Maysville district (Mr. Wadsworth). Congress hai passed the confiscation bill, limited in its operations and some confiscation control on the confiscation of the c erations and scope, confiscation only the property of the rebels used in the rebellion, and emancipating the slaves so used. We thought we saw in that measure the commencement of this ment which would lead to disastrous results. We visited the President with a view of trying to induce him to forbid that law. We had a long and free conversation with him. He left the impression on my mind and on the minds of my colleagues that he would not give his sanction to that law. He said that he was opposed to this whole system of legislation and posed to this whole system of legislation, and ieft the impression on us, although he did not say so in express terms, that he would veto that bill. In the course of that conversation he turned to me, and, addressing me personally, said: "Mr. Mallory, this war, so far so I have anything to do with it is required. ve anything to do with it, is carried on on the idea that there is a Union sentimen the Union;" and said he, "in that emergency- | run three years, as appears by the "Army beadache.

ent'there—this war is not only an error; se crime." This was his de laration at

Mr. Lincoln, therefore, if we may be alowed to judge from these solema declarations, believes that the people of the Southern States, in rising up and shaking off the federal government and forming a new one, exercised a sacred right; that the federal govence by conquest; and, that, if they are thoroughly united, it would be criminal as well as hopeless to attempt so to reduce them. If indeed Mr. Lincoln's view of the right of revolution is correct, it would be hard to woid the conclusion that this attempt must ne criminal under any circumstances; for cersinly it cannot be justifiable to oppose with orce the exercise of a sacred right. But we out Mr. Lipcoln's belief as he has declared it. We will hold him responsible simply for the conclusion he himself draws, which is, as we have seen, that the war not only must be a failure but is a crime, if the people of the Southern States are thoroughly united.

Now, every body knows, that, under the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his party, the people of the conthern States are thoroughly united; and verybody believes, that, if this policy is contipued, they will continue thoroughly united. And Mr. Lincoln and his party have announced their intention to continue this poliev. Accordingly, Mr. Lincoln, if he adheres to the views he solemnly has declared, must believe in his heart that the war is not only hopeless but criminal. This is the logical ascquence of his views. This is the consequence he himself has drawn from them.

If, however, he were now formally to acept this consequence, and to avow it as the basis of his action, he would be defeated ignominiously in November. And he knows it. The people, with a unanimity perfectly applibilating, would spure him as a recreast and an imbecile. He and his party would be buried beyond the reach of the hand of resurrection. Hence, this consequence, with its menises, slumbers in his breast.

But, if unhappily he should be re-elected in November, how long, think you, patriots of the Union, it would be then before he would formally accept this consequence, and avow it as the basis of his action? Not long, according to our firm conviction. Certain we are, that, ere the expiration of the next Presidential term, he would acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, Feeling the war to be hopeless under the abolition policy, and knowing that the prosecution of a hopeless war must insure the annihilation of him and his party at the ensuing Presidential election, he would have soon to determine whether he would discard wholly the abolition policy and wholly adopt the conservative policy, or whether he would acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. and trust to the sophistry of his partisans, supported by the confusion of the case and of the time, to persuade the people that he acted under the dictate of necessity. Such would be the alternatives presented to him; and no intelligent person can doubt as to which of the two be would choose. He would unhesitatingly choose the latter. He would declare for the acknowledgment

and continued co-operation with its comof the Southern Confederacy, reminding the manding Generals. public, with a quiet pretermission of what ever be may have said and done inconsistent By direction of Lientenant-General therewith, that he had always believed in the Grant Mr. William Swinton, a correspondent right of any people or any part of any people of the New York Times, was ordered to leave to rise up and shake off the existing governthe lines of the Army of the Potomac for ment and form a new one that suits them bethaving abused the privileges conferred upon him by forwarding for publication incorrect ter; that from the beginning of the rebeiliou he had felt, that, if the people of the Southern statements respecting the operations of the States were thoroughly united, the war was not only hopeless but criminal; and Mejor General Meade published this informs can believe anything, that hisre election would that he was now convinced that they gon for the guidance of corps commanders. were thoroughly united. And the ab- whereupon the Times makes the assertion that nationality of the Southern Confederacy." olitionists as a body, realizing that "Gen. Meade accuses Mr. Swinton," and schemes was impossible, and that they must specumb either to the rebels or to the conservatives, would cry Amen! to Mr. Lincoln's.

the reach of doubt.

lement again. Those volunteers who have

ntered the Federal army in the old regiments

shall make up their minds to serve out

the three years, or, what is better still, connect

hemselves with the veteran organizations and

eceive the extra bounty and furlough. The

country has need of the services of every

able man, and especially of those who

have seen service. Our advice, therefore,

as it is asked, will be cheerfully ten-

dered. Remain with your regiments at

the front yet a little longer, and you will

bave the proud honor of returning home amid

the shouts of victory and the rejoicings over

a conquered peace, and you will be received

wherever you go, as the brave, loyal, and

tried veterans who have restored the Union to

There is another class of complainants, and

we will select the 26th Ohio, which was or-

garized at Columbus under Colonel E. P.

1861, as an example of this cause of complaint

We do not know when the regiment was mus-

Fuffe, whose commission bears date June 10

its integrity, and put down the infamous rebel

lion against its mejesty and dignity.

Gen. Meade and the "corps commanders" need not distress themselves about Mr. Swinton's return. There is nothing so excessively attractive in the service, or in their office choice. They with one voice would succumb society, as to lead any gentleman to thrust his to the robels. And thus the covernment which to the robels. And thus the government, which upon them against so emphatic a protest as that of Gen. Meade. We shall have no diffi-culty in finding quite as agreeable and as use-ful a field for the exercise of Mr. Swinton's clready has been so cruelly wounded in the house of its friends, would be done to death. Such is our firm conviction. And, as we have said, the conviction is spreading rapidly pilities as that which the above order invite smongst the people. Each passing develop ment serves to extend and to intensify the be-

Nor is this all the Times says, for it aids the galling insult, that "judging from Gen. lief that Mr. Lincoln is the Disunion candi-Meade's previous action in similar cases, and date, and that his defeat in November is esfrom the general temper he exhibits toward sential to the preservation of the government, the press, Mr. Swinton is quite as likely to The belief is just. Let it widen and deepen have been excluded for being too accurate as until it puts his defeat in November beyond for any other offence." This insult is virtually directed to Lt. Gen. Grant, commandiac its armies in the field, for by his direction Mr. We have received several letters from diers in the Army of the Mississippi, which Swinton was excluded, and Gen. Meade simply notified his corps commander of the fact. This state that, after having been told by recruitng officers, when first solicited to enlist, that is a shabby and sneaking trick, but it is the way bey would be mustered out of the service of the Times. Luckily, it is a zealous supwith the original regiments or batteries, to porter of the Lincoln Administration, for. keep up the complements of which they were had it been otherwise, such insolence would recruited after their first formation, and after have led to its suppression. But the Times orders had been received discharging or mus- has been strangely inconsistent since the war tering out the old members, they are now told | commenced. In the summer of 1862, the Times for the first time that they must serve three | made the bold proposal to depose President years from their date of muster. This has Lincoln and set up some military dictator in led to disappointment, and we are asked to his place. Now the Times supports Mr. Linexplain where the War Department obtains | colu for re-election, and accuses the military sauthority. We think we can explain. A suthorities of excluding correspondents b recruiting officer has had a distinctive characcause they are too accurate in their reports. ter in all countries, and particularly where he Many men have been introduced to the case-

eceives a pecuniary consideration for such mates of Fort Lafayette or Warren for less persons as he may persuade or entice into the offences than this. service. The "Sergeant Kite," of the drama-"Making the extreme medicine of the tist, and "Corporal Plume"-if we have their appellations distinct in our memory-were always gradually stealing away from the frawn from life, and human nature has not many to the few" are two sayings that somechanged since their portraits were sketched for now or other have got themselves ascribed to the stage. We are distinctly impressed with Mr. Jefferson; but in reality neither of them be fact that after the President's first call for belongs to Mr. Jefferson or to any other 5,000 three months' men, the Washington au-American. The first is Burke's, who says in thorities refused to receive any but his "Reflections on the Revolution in three years' men, and all the oldest regiments FRANCE:" "I confess to you, sir, I never whose terms have expired or are now expirliked this continual talk of resistance and ing were organized under this understanding. revolution, or the practice of making the extreme medicine of the constitution its daily bave used any unfair means or held out any breed." The other is Dr. Johnson's, who says deceptive promises to induce enlistments, the in No. 45 of "THE ADVENTURER:" "Power ecruits are the sufferers, and the Government is always gradually stealing away from the is not legally responsible for the scurvy tricks many to the few, because the few are more played upon them. The law maxim caveat vigilant and consistent; it still contracts to a emptor, which, fully translated, means "let be buyer keep his eyes well open," will apply single person." We confess we were a little surprised when several years ago we first with a recruiting officer. If the emptor came upon this passage in Dr. Johnson, does not use proper precautions for testing in whose genius was hardly political, though his advance the value of his purchase; or the resplendid common sense rendered him great ruit, dezzied by a large bounty held out as a in almost every department of thought. As empting bait, snaps at the recruiting officer's for Burke, no one can be surprised to find barbed book concealed, why then, in either that any current jewel of political wisdom is pstance, a gudgeon has been caught and borrowed from the imperial casket of his anded, and he cannot get back into his proper

writings. A taneworm ninety feet long was taken from a patient in York, Penn., last week The physicians occupied three hours in removing it. - Exchange. There's many a Washington City function ary who has much more tape in him-red

next March to remove it. A young chap writes us a rather in elent letter complaining that a tale which he sent us has neither been published nor re turned to him. Well, if he has lost his tale, we can congratulate him upon having emerg-

tape at that. And it will take the people till

As the Editor of the Toronto (Canada eader uses straw paper, a cheap article, perhaps he can afford to give space to such letter as the one he publishes from this city nader the signature of "Kentucky." At present the Southern conscription

rings in so very few victims that it hardly

pays the expense of keeping the bloodhounds Every man who drinks a glass of Rich original subaltern officers have not yet mond whickey has to pay two dollars and a

a the contingency that there is not that sen- Register of Ohio volunteers," and it is not probable therefore that the regiment

Now this complainant says he and his fel-

two months ego-that is as early as May,

1861-when there was not one of the regi

taking the average of their dates, the regi-

ment could not have been mustered into ser-

summer was far advanced. Three of the orig-

commissioned until November and December

are the only data upon which the War Depart-

distinctly appears that our correspondent

re-entering the service of their country as

veterans. Our correspondent is therefore

tial reason, did not re-enlist, and we blame

no one for that determination. If a young

man devotes three years to the privations of the

camp and the dangers of the battle-field, he has

a right to an honorable discharge, especially

when there are so many able-bodied idlers

to fill their places. But our correspondent is

mistaken when he thinks he is illegally re-

trained from his discharge; his term is not

et out. And, if it were, we do not believe

that he would feel inclined to leave the sor-

vice in the face of the enemy and forsake his

old associates at a time when they are about

deal rebellion its last crushing blow. If an

peal should be made to all such by the no-

s Sherman they would remain as honorably

a 1864 as they patriotically gave their ser-

We have never seen any special orders of

the War Department upon these subjects of

complaint. There have been misunderstand-

but the original orders of the Government are

said to show clearly that the Governors mis-

took their import, and this works to the detri

service. A little more patience, therefore,

ices originally in 1861.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. has served three years from its date of mus ter. One of its members, however, writing vernor Bramlette to a friend in Ohio. Of under date of July lith inst, from the front, carse everybody will read it.

In an article entitled "COFFERHEAD and two months ago we were sworn to serv AND A DIVIDED UNION." the Buffalo Courier expresses some wholesome views in a wholelittle expected that at the expiration of that time an order would be issued detaining us in the service two ments longer than the time we were sworn to serve. If the Government some spirit. As the Courier's remarks are epresentative as well as sound, we prominen reproduce them Noticing an article in the Cincinnati Comcan compel us to serve two meaths after the expiration of our term of service they can

The Cincinnari Commercial, in a recent art-ele, asserts that the copperhead papers are ew "addressing themselves to the task of relow soldiers entered the army three years and aciling the people to the idea of the dissolu-en of the Union, and the recognition of the tentier the Confederacy as an independent cwer." We are, of course, unable to say when all the copperhead papers in Ohio are avocating; but the papers of that persuasion in this State are doing all in their power to mental commissions issued until Juze, and waken the people to the danger of the sep-ration of the Union and to urge them to take vice even, at its minimum strength, until the ch measures as will prevent this most dis-trous conclusion of the present war. No astrous conclusion of the present war. No men with any foresight, or patriotism, or or-dinary business sagacity, can advocate the re-occition of the Southern Confederacy, and less of all any Democrat. The Commercial, inal captains, four of its first lieutenants, and all of its second lieutenants but three, were not of the same year. These are official facts which which seems more than half to agree with the men whom it defames and denounces, says: But let it be observed and remembered always that if we cannot conquer the rebels and occupy and posment predicates its action, and by them it eckons from the time of his enlistment, and not from the date of the muster-in of the regiment. There were not officers in commission three years sgo for a battalion, much less the entire regiment which has since served with such distinction all over the Southwest, and The failure of the war, as prosecuted by th has added the crowning glory to its fame by

ut-going administration, is not chargeable to be lack of unity among the Northera people is a matter of history that no Northern States as refused to respond to any call of the as ministration for men, nor resisted the pay-ment of any taxes levied by the government for prosecuting the war. It is a fact—and a worst damning one to the administration— that the people have supplied Mr. Lincoln with all the men he has asked for, and, while a por-tion of the community have protested against on of the community have protested agains policy as ruinous, not a State, county city has revolted against his despotic r, is the exclusive fault of the administra n, and is the result, first, of lack of brains, secondiv, the wicked change in the polici the war which embittered and united to outh and made success an impossibility o government was ever supported as the ne has been under the present administra-Citizens who distrusted the wisdom e measures adopted, who knew that emanci-tion, subjugation, and extermination were jeets not to be gained, have refrained from ing a war avowedly carried on for these e Republic. If the efforts of the adminis-ation have been fruitless, it has only its own By, imbeculity, and crime to blame.

ings between it and the Governors of some of These remarks are conspicuously true. the States as to the enlistment of recruits for They put the responsibility exactly where it the unexpired terms of various organizations, belongs, and where at least one-half of Mr. Lincoln's own political friends agree with the preservatives in fixing it. "The fault," says be Chase Manifesto, as our readers will re ment of the recruits and not to that of the member, "is not in the want of intelligence and bravery on the part of our and a little more gallant fighting by our brave oldiers, or the skill of our officers. For describers will make everything come out both soldiers and officers have proven on right, and we rely confidently upon the patrimany a battle-field, that, in endurance and otic instincts of the army to induce its hearty velor and all the clements which constitute the great soldier, they are the equals if not the superiors of the rebels. It will not do to throw the blame upon the country, for it has farnished all the men and all the money the President has asked. It will not do to charge it upon the rebel sympathizers at the North, for they have had no means of intertering with the orders of the President. The responsibility rests alone upon im. He has been weak and vacillating throughout, seemingly incapable of settling upon any definite line of policy in regard to the rebellion." Such is the verdict of the most prominent and infinential of the Repubcan leaders. They agree with the conservares in fixing the responsibility for the failure of the war thus far upon Mr. Lincoln alone What the Courier says on this point is conrmed in all particulars by the highest Re-

Proceeding in the reply to the Commercial our Buffalo contemporary says: The Commercial, after amplifying and rei erating the falsehood that the "copperheads issue the dissolution of the nation, says:

Here, again, the second thought of the about itienists crops out. The Commercial says, a substance: "The Administration may fail in the state of the Administration may fair to whip the rebelsinto subjection, it may fair to revolutionize Southern society, and impose upon it abolition ideas; but it cannot fail, with the armies in its control, to preserve its power in the North." We have heard this threat before, and we expect to hear it again from the grays politicing who live and more and the crazy politicians who live and move and have their being in Washington. It is an idle and a wicked threat, which alarmano out in his senses. If this Administration fails to preserve the Union, it will go out of power in disgrace. The moment it sounds the keynotic of senaration, its armies cannot cival ote of separation, its armies cannot give it renewed lease of power in the Northern states. There is no such thing as North ationality. This is to be one, entire, inte-eral Union, or a lot of warring States with o central power, no flag, no common destiny. save it from this impending fate, despit e efforts of the administration, and they innd to do it lawfully and peaceably. This is the true doctrine and the true spirit.

is the doctrine and the spirit of the conserstive men of this country, who, as our Damoratic contemporary says, intend to save it om the impending fate of dissolution, in spite "the efforts of the administration;" and, as contemporary adds, they "intend to do it her fully and peaceably." The task, between the radicals and the rebels, who are playing ineach other's hands with terrible effect, is ertainly a formidable one; but we rejoice to believe that it will be performed. The signs are encouraging. The omens are The skies are brightening. The eople everywhere are awakening to a consciousness of the solemn fact that a change of administration is necessary to preserve the national existence. Let patriots take heart, resolving to put forth in the spirit of the constitution at least one more upited, mighty, and heroic effort for the

nationalsalvation. The effort cannot fail. "A GREAT TRUTH ADMITTED."-Under this ead, the New Albany Ledger quotes the fellowing extract from the Cincinnati Gazette: The next step in the establishment of unity the Administration counsels was to bring at declarations from the obnoxious members the Cabinet, that would satisfy the people whom the Administration must look for a c-election. Of course it was thought that a rorunciamento in favor of the President's mancipation policy would do the business, for to speak the emancipation shibboleth with turn the veriest political knave and time-server into a disinterested patriot, and will instanta-neously qualify a rebel officer and member of a secession convention for a United States Sena-

river makes this just comment: "Who does ot know and feel the truth of this statement? Let but a poor devil who has been seduced into the rebel ranks as a private soldier return tome, take the oath, and profess to be a Demeerat, and at once he is set upon as a traitor, who should be driven back into rebeldom. But, as the Gazette says, let him profess his adberion to the President's emancipation policy, and, even though he may have been a neral in the rebel army, as in the case of Gantt, or a member of a convention who voted to take his State out of the Union, as in the case of Fishback, and he at once becomes a patriot, worthy of the highest honors." There is surely no evading the force of this observation. It is a home thrust.

Senator Somner says that "the parple mend to be taxed." But, if the demand is fervent prayers will go up to heaven on that refused, we don't believe they will get up a day for deliverance from the crits of his mak-

months ago wrote a public letter, in which he said: "As to the 'Pomercy Circular,' there is but one assertion in it that I do not believe assertions thus indorsed are two worth recalling at this time, and worth keeping in mind nceferward until the close of the Presidenal canvass. We commend them to the pub lie attention. One is, that, should Mr. Lincoln be re-elec-

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864.

d, the 'war may continue to languish during his whole administration, TILL THE PUBLIC DEET SHALL BECOME A BURDEN TOO GREAT TO of the Government, tarongh the necessities of the wer, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the application of the 'one-term principle' ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL TO THE CER-TAIN SAFETY OF OUR REPUBLICAN INSTITU-Tions." Senator Sherman, who is not only leading Republican but a supporter of Mr. incoln's, admits that both of these assertions

That is to say, he admits, that, if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, the "war may languish ring his whole administration, till the pubdebt shall become a burden too great to be orne"; and, that, apart from the insupportaour republican institutions" will be seriously endangered, by the enormous extent and the cose distribution of "the patronage of the dovernment." In other words, he admits that the probable consequences of Mr. Lincoln's re-election will be corruption and bankupter in such a degree that either singly will ffect the ruin of the country. In short, he dmits that Mr. Lincoln's re-election involves the almost certain subversion of the govern-

This is a noteworthy admission. Let it be noted. Senator Sherman, as we have said, is a supporter of Mr. Lincoln's; but we have heard that he does not support Mr. Lincoln very zealously. Whether this report is true or not we are unable to say; but, in view of this admission, the report is certainly not in credible. It indeed seem's to us incredible how any man believing what Senator Sherman admits to be true can support Mr. Linln at all. We cannot doubt, that, among the myriads of Republicans who assent t Senator Sherman's opinion few will be found to follow his example. Nay, we feel very of party, he would set a very different ex-Nothing but a rigid constraint o some description could lead an honorable citizen to support a Presidential candidate whose election confessedly involves the prob able overthrow of the Republic. However is may be with the Republican leaders, the Reublican masses are under no such constraint, nd they will be guilty of no such madness

The "copperhead" Governor of New Jersey olunteered troops to resist the raid before heast saked for them. The "copperhead" Governor of New York, a week ago, telegraphed of the War Odice, asking if Governmen yould receive thirty days men to meet to emergency, as such a force could be raised a few hours. This proposal was rejected, y eight regiments were sent forward from New York on Saturday. A "copperhead" paper the Philadelphia Age, says: "The cities of the Philadelphia Age, says: "The cities of Balumore and Washington are in more imminent peril than ever before. The summons to arms comes at a late hour; but it is not the less our duty to make every exertion within our power. We cannot but four that to drive healt that the drive the drive that the drive ar that to drive back the hardy veterans o ee will require largely superior numbers of wand unorganized militia, and every manyable of bearing arms should be at oncurried to the front. The call of the Governo —addressed especially to the people of this cny—and a notification from the Mayor, will found in another column. The gree want of the hour is men, and we are that Philadelphia will send forward her full share." This is the spirit of "copperheadism" which contemptible libellers of the conserva-tive men of the country call "Sympathy with The cheeks of the Transcri were puffed out with a mouthful of such staff about Governor Seymour, on Tuesday.

Boston Post.

Yes, and in this particular the Transcript is but a transcript of the other abolition sheets of the country, whose cheeks, to use the bold figure of the Post, are all paffed out with nouthfuls of such stuff. The fact is, nothing so terrifies and envenoms an abolitionist s the active patriotism of the conservatives they should manifest the disloyalty he imutes to them, he would rejoice, and, in the ulness of his gratitude, would appland them or their honesty; but he cannot brook the nanifestation of the genuine patriotism with which their hearts are brimming. It stirs up all the wild rage and terror of his nature Let conservatism take any shape but that, if ndeed it could take any shape but that, and his cheeks, if they should fail to "keep" their "natural ruby," might not be "blanch'd with fear," and certainly would not be "puffed out with a mouthful of such stuff." But that shape overcomes him as Banquo's ghost over comes Macbeth. It makes bim curse and tremble. And well it may. It is at once a rebuke of his treachery, a refutation of his calumny, and a prophecy of his political doom.

WHICH IS THE RADICAL WING OF THE RE-PUBLICAN PARTY?-This question, which is really very much like the question "Which is the black wing of a raven?" is thus answered

by the St. Louis Democrat: The Baltimore Convention is the only or which has yet laid down a thoroughly radical platform. Its platform is much more radical than the one adopted at Oleveland. The forer declares that slavery shall die—the latter at slavery is dead. Now, as slavery is not ead," as every Missourian and every other man of common sense knows, the position implied in the former expression is inflaited more satisfactory to a radical anti-slaver mean than that implied in the latter. To language of the former means action t icate slavery—the language of the latt neans, if it means anything, that slaver ort on the part of its adversaries is demanded bushed into inaction by the naked declaration that slavery is "dead," in a land in which nearly three millions of men and women wear bains and labor without pay.

If there is anything in the question, this answer is unanswerable, especially when supported by the fact, which the St. Louis Demoat leaves altogether out of the account, that the Cleveland platform, in respect to nearly every matter except slavery, embodies the view of the conservatives proper. Indeed, the Cleveland platform, according to this answe thus supported, is generally a copperhead structure. At all events the St. Louis Democrat establishes its case, if there is a case to be established. If any portion of the Republican party is pre-eminently radical, undoubtedly the partisans of Mr. Lincoln form that portion. They, with William Loyd Garrison and Fred Douglas at their head, constitute emphatically the radical wing of the party.

BABBACKS NEWS .- In compliance with the

recent order issued by Colonel Farleigh, no transfers are made from the barracks. The receipts for yesterday were fifty convalescents from various points, two deserters from Nashville, fourteen from Cairo, sixteen from Bowling Green, two from Bagdad, one from Evansville, and one from Indianapolis. Thomas Johnson was forwarded to Lexington to be tried by a general court-martial. The new tax law compels every on

who makes eigars, either for himself or others, to obtain a permit to do so at a cost of twentyfive cents. Query, are those who, like the Spanish, fill and fold their own cigarettes as they want them, to be included in this order Probably the President of the United tates, in ordaining a day of humiliation and prayer, little dreamed bow many and how

administration.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER -H. A. Shaw a ery suspicious-looking and strange-acting individual, was arrested in the city yesterday by the military detectives. He was presented before the Provost Marshal, and appeared to have a very treacherous memory. He said he come from Baltimore, but had forgotten when he left that city. He did not know how long be had been in Louisville, or at what house be was stopping. He had no business here, no beggege, no hotel, no money, but plenty of nothing. The Marshal thought that Shaw was a fit subject for generous sympathy, and kindly furnished him gurrters in the barracks BE BORNE," The other is, that "the patronage | prison until further orders. He will be held and tried as a rebel spy, if he cannot furnish

proof to the contrary. REBEL PRISONERS -One hundred and thiry five rebel prisoners of war were for warded from the Military Prison of Louisville yesterday evening to Camp Douglas. No commissioned officers were among the iot.

The order issued by Gen. Burbridge, ecting the Provost Marshal to allow no borses, mules, or cattle, to cross the Ohio river at Covington has been revoked.

(For the Louisville Journal.)

Law supremacy is to a law governed re public what discipline is to an army. Obe-dience is the vital principle of both. In the one case obedience to the military com-mander; in the other, obedience to the Consti-tution, the great commander of the whole nation, in all its functions, civil or military. Continual vitality in the Constitution is the orninal visitinty in the Constitution is the greatest of all national necessities, it containing the only true salus populi—it being the only true concervator of free national life. The watching over that life with vestal vigilance, its defence, its protection, are highest duties of American patriotism No republic has ever survived in freedom the military prostration of its Coestitution, the military assassination of its political life. Revival from such a death is contrary to all rational belief, not only because it is contrary to all rate of the contrary that the contrary the contrary that the contrary th to all past experience, but also because it i bles and vices of the human charac to acquiesce in servility, leave little roup, for belief in such revival. "In crossing p atream t is never safe" to let another get your head noter water, when his interest might induce into keep it under. All attempts to supercode the Constitution.

by an alleged higher in of necessity or confident, that, if he were free from the ties | It gives the Federal government ample power o meet all the exigencies of any was o thought the great men by whom is made, so thought the wise nation beham it was adopted, and so the nation that it is the dependent of the control o n imbeefilty under alleged imperion demerits of the Unstitution. M ger in the pursuit of party venguance that the nation's welfare, they chafe restless net constitutional restraint upon par war; claim the right to supersede it by sering; and assume the right to use any non-ranted or prohibited power, which they may none to think "indispensable" to the objects

hey have in view.
Even if it were true, that, from an undue care for liberty, the Constitution did withhole any power essential to the proper efficiency of the Government, yes that would afford no in one instance may be the instrument good, it is the customary instrument by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil my partial or transient ben-efit which the use can at any time yield." What is wilful false construction but usurp ion? Is it not also usurpation to attempt

ispensable?"

Jefferson, in a letter written in 1814, says that Washington, "scrupulously obeyed the laws during his whole career, civil and military." This too he it recover civil and military." defining the trousands of armed and unarmed domestic tory traitors. He never assumed the right or exercised the power of proclaiming nartial law. He may in some very few in-tances have exercised in a mild way some of he power incident to such law when neces-arily arising in the absence of civil authority, within what might be strictly ermed the lines of his immediate, actual cilitary operations. But he never was guil the nearly operations. But he never was guit-ty of attempting to make the law, where cir-cumstances according to the established usages of war had not already brought is into being the never by his own fist attempted to cloth-himself with a power to persecute his fellow-citizen, which otherwise, without himself. citizens, which otherwise or without his own roclamation he would not possess. His mi and heart were too deeply imbued with the knowledge and love of the principles of civil liberty for any such attempt at self-aggrandizement. In marching his army to quell the whiskey rebellion, he took care by general order to remind his soldiers that he and the were merely acting "in aid of the civil a

This example was strictly followed by Med. ison whilst successfully conducting through the second war for independen the last war with England, when she was the greatest military power of the world, whilst our nation was still comparatively young and feeble. Let it be also remembered that Madison thus "scrupulously obeyed the laws," whilst a powerful political party in and out of Congress, by speeches and through the public press, continuously denoused himself, big c press, continuously denounced himself, his nistration, and the war, with fierce seadministration, and the war, with herce se-verity, and whilst a very powerful faction were notoriously striving to inflict secession and civil war on the country for the purpose of separating New England from the Union. Even in such an emergency he never lost his equanimity; he never forgot, that, as Chief Magistrate in a government of law, it was his highest duty to give an example of exemplary obedience to the law; he never forgot, as Commander in-Chief of the army and the navy, to teach all subordinates, by his example, the duty of willing obedience to civil authority; he neither usurped nor attempted to use any of the enginery of tyran-ny; he used no mode of terrorism, not even bravedo, but scorned such expedients of weak nid men as inappropriate in the governmen ense of gratitude toward General Jackson for having "closed the war in a blaze of glory yet he did not refrain from administering he General a mild rebuke for his martial law and carefully forbore all attempt at remittin

Such was the example of that great and good man as to what should be the demeano of a President in such a crisis—the car appelling of law and constitution in the premacy. Great was his merit, and great is been his reward. He lives and will ever re in the affection of the nation, second only

and pitiable the ambition of him cates the exalted station of Chief Magis Such an ambition can be compared only to ment to prove men competent to their own one way to silence those exultant al one way to select those extitant should and call out the exultant peans of the friends of liberty throughout the world,—that is by reinstating the Constitution through the ballobox and at the same time appropriately punishing those who are laboring for its destruc-

It should be cause for agonising regret to ery enlightened patriot, that, in a great isis like the present, the Constitution has at had fair play by fair experiment to prove ts perfect adequacy to the occasion. To have leprived it of that opportunity is a fault or a olly of such towering magnitude as to be assed among high political crimes. It is a rime not only against our country, but also gainst the cause of civil liberty throughout the world. By its appropriate punishment, burnan liberty will receive a renewed lease of life, with hopeful promise of perpetuity, its friends a renewed confidence in the ultimate ant career as the hope and exampl pations. That appropriate punishment erty-appreciating, a liberty-loving nation,

WFDNESDAY, JULY 20 1864.

ble, and will prove of great value to the re-

cruits, as it places them by the side of veter-

ans, and will enable them to have all the

advantage of their experience. It will prove

The following paragraph appeared re-We are asked to inferm our readers pondent of the New York Evening Post: whether Kentucky will obtain credit upon her next quota for the slaves that are now ident that Commission enlisting. Yes, if the State has filled all the previous calls upon her, but if not, the negro recruits will be credited to the delinquency. The President's proclamation of the 18th instant has been bunglingly transmitted by the telegraph, it weald appear, for there is no designated number of men called upon. He asks for men under the law of July 4, instant, "An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces and for other purposes," and orders that after the expiration of fifty days a draft be made to supply all deficiencies. We have already explained the provisions of this act. Its most important features are that volunteers will be accepted for one, two, or three years, with bounty allowed in proportion to the term of service, occasion of some manly and pregnant reflecand that recruits will be assigned to the regitions upon the selfishness and little ments or batteries of their own States, as far ness of Mr. Lincoln. "Can anything," says as practicable. This last idea is very acceptathe Commercial Advertiser, "be more largents

greatly economical also; for it looks to the right-minded American citizen? increase of the rank and file, and not to the multiplication of commissioned officers. We have officers enough for over a million men, and as vacancies occur they should be filled from the ranks, and by gradual series of promotions, so that a spirit of emulation may be engendered and the very best material obtained for all positions. rom company to field and general officers. When we have obtained a true copy of President Lincoln's latest proclamation, w shall be able to state how it will operate apon Kentucky and what will be required o as under its call. There is however no necesexerted, upon that nomination! sity of any delay; all who feel inclined to serve one year should report themselv promptly, and, if this is done is the proper

onal draft in September. Since the above was written we find the the President has called for half a million men, and for this aggregate there will be deducted all in excess of the last call, and also those who have entered the naval service.

spirit Kentucky can easily avoid the addi

We in the Journal of Monday, as our saders will remember, referred to a speech which Mr. Lincoln delivered several years ago in the Federal House of Representatives. quoting therefrom the following extract:

Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valueble s a most valuable, a most sacred right: cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any rtion of such people that can may revolu con'ze and make their own of so much of the erritory as they inhabit. More than this, a asjority of any portion of such people may evolutionize, putting down a minority, in-ermingled with or near about them, who sy oppose their movements. In citing this declaration, we said that it

had never been retracted; but we omitted to say that it had been reaffirmed since the outbreak of the rebellion. Such, however, is the fact, which indeed appears to have escaped the police of the public in general. We invite attention to the proof of this

always; and, when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of in irse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amend-

Mr. Lincoln, it will be observed, here asserts the right of the people or of a portion of the people to "dismember or overthrow" the government "whenever they shall grow weary" of it. We say he asserts the right of a portion of the people to do this, because the diememberment or overthrow of a governmen by revolution implies the rising of a portion of the people against the rest. The extract from his inaugural address is thus identical in principle with the extract from his speech in Congress. He reaffirms in the one what he

Mr. Lincoln accordingly stands before the

bellion; but, if Mr. Lincoln's doctrine is

correct, we have all been laying stress upon

a matter that has nothing to do with the merits

of the question, for, if a portion of the peo-

ple have a sacred right to dismember or over-

throw the government at their pleasure, of

course their pleasure is a sufficient cause.

According to this doctrine, when a people

rebelliously inclined have signified their

pleasure they have justified their rebellion.

Indeed, there never can be an unjustifiable

rebellion or a justifiable suppression of a re-

bellion, according to this doctrine, whose

n his mind when he told Mr. Mallory, that,

if the Southern people are united, the war on

the part of the government is not only an erro

but a crime. In this avowal Mr. Lincol

applied his doctrine to the existing rebel-

lion. This is Mr. Lincoln's dectrine; but

it is not the doctrine of the loyal people of the

country, who have poured out their blood and

tressure to establish no such ruinous and des-

picable heresy. And yet the establishment of

this heresy, with the overthrow of the gov-

ernment, will be the upshot of all their une-

qualled sacrifices, if Mr. Lincoln is not de-

feated in November; for, as certain as he is re

elected, he sooner or later will publicly apply

his doctrine to the existing rebellion, and ac-

knowledge the independence of the Southern

Confederacy. Whoever comprehensively and

Then, patriots of the Union, shall Mr. Lin-

coin be re-elected? The issue is with you

ourselves. Resolve that he shall not be re-

elected, and execute the resolution like free

men conscious of the high and mighty trust

There is said to be a set of Southern em-

series in the loyal States for the express pur-

pose of releasing rebel prisoners. Yes, the

villains actually steal the prisoners we have

dispassionately surveys the public situatio

must be convinced of this fact. It is fixed

affirmed in the other.

right of a portion of the people to dismember or overthrow the government not because it intolerably oppresses them but simply because they are weary of it. He asserts the right of a portion of the people to dismember or everthrow the government with or with. out cause at their simple pleasure. In short, he asserts the absolute and unconditional right of revolution. We need not say that this is enarchy. It is worse than secession. inasmuch as secession is merely the right of discretionary revolution in States, whereas this is the right of discretionary revolution in any portion of the people whether organized in a separate community or not. It is the unlimited right of discretionary revolution. It runs the principle of secession into the ground. Secession, which is the doctrine of Jeff Davis, leaves at least the States politi cal entities, and consists with the possibili of some kind of national leagua br confedera cy, but the unlimited right of discretionary revolution, which is the doctrine of Mr. Lin coln, unkeys the whole political fabric leaving no entities except the individual citizens. It dissolves all government. It resolves society into its primary elements. the doctrine of Jeff Davis would make the Union a rope of sand, as it unquestionably would, the doctrine of Mr. Lincoln would make the Union a rope of water or of air. We have all said a great deal, but not to nuch, respecting the causelessness of this re-

to Washington. With these examples of Washington and Madison before him, stinted must be the mind rate in a government of law over a great ation of liberty-loving freemen, and debases imself into a mere Lynch-law President. batch an amenton say to compare only that of the Greek who sought immortality by burning the magnificent temple of Ephesus. When a President and his party in Congress have repeatedly violated all the guarantees of literty contained in the Constitution and effectually silenced the law by subordinating tribts in military arthority. How here does civil to military authority, they have done what they can to justify the exultant shouts with which the absolutists of Europe have been hailing the alleged failure of "the model Republic," the failure of our grand experiself government. There is one way and but

Representations having been made to the sident that Commissioner Holloway is en-voring to accomplish the defeat of Mr. ian for Congress in Indiana, he agrees dily, if the charges are proved, that there I be a new Commissioner of Patents. Mr.

clioway denies that he has done anything defeat Mr. Julian. He was opposed to Mr. to defeat Mr. Julian. He was opposed to Mr. Julian's nomination, but since his somination he accepts the fact as conclusive, and will support the candidate. This is the statement of his friends. The President certainly will never for an instant suffer any of his employes to labor for the defeat of Republican cardidates. Postmaster Blair, it is alleged, is trying to defeat the receivable. sons, but there is something of a difference tetween this and laboring to defeat a regu-larly-nominated candidate. The Post, as our readers know, is a Repubcan journal, and a supporter of Mr. Lincoln's. So is the New York Commercial Advertiser. which nevertheless makes this paragraph th

ble than the evident unconsciousness of the auther of this paragraph that he was painting the President of the United States in a light at once humiliating and alarming to every With the armies of the republic concentrated in a tremandous death-grapple with its formidable and unexhausted enemy; with the national debt floating and swelling wagnely into proportions which compel thought from the most thoughtless; with our foreign relations growing hourly more and more delicate and perplexed, here is the Central Government at Washington anxious and perturbed over a nomination to Congress in a remote

district of the West, and the President giving up his time and his temper to a scandalous equabble about influences exerted, or to be "If these things, we repeat, are actually going on at this time in Washington; if not even the imminent deadly peril of the republic can ft the rulers of the republic into a higher air, what hope have we in the future, even though success should crown our arms, and the insurgent States be brought back to their alle giance? The abdication of statesmanship for politics brought us to the pass at which we

are. The persistent abdication of statemar.

ship for politics will turn all our victories into defeats, and make triumph itself fatal to-us. "Are the shame and the danger inherent in our system the results of that spirit of over-centralization which tends to and all general good by paralyzing all local action; These are serious questions; it is difficult perhaps to answer them wisely and fully; but th very moment bids each American who loves his country open his mouth and put them They transcend all mere considerations of faction and party. They teach to day, though he may not see it, the well being of every man in the Union; they will force for themselves ere long an answer. It rests mainly for the present with those to whom the nation has atrusted power to decide what that answer shall be." This rebuke would be severe, coming from anybody; but, coming from a political friend and supporter of Mr. Lincoln's, it is doubly severe. Yet assuredly it is not more s evere than just.

Dr. Brownson, who is himself a violent abolitionist, says in the current number of his

fact. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, The paramount importance attached just new to the slavery and negro questions is itself one of our greatest dangers. It draws off atention from the action of the Administration n regard to other and more delicate questions et the public mind be thorough y Let the public mind be thorough y absorbed in the slavery and negro questions, and let the conviction be produced that the Administration is determined to make an end of slavery and establish negro equality, and it may violate the Constitution in its most vital principal to the Constitution in the most vital principal companies. es, propose the most corrupt and a schemes of reconstruction, trample on person-al liberty, suppress freedom of speech and the press, establish a real civil despotism, and all unchallenged. The way every people loss its iberty is by being too exclus in the pursuit of some special good or the re

moval of some special evil. When so violent an abolitionist as D Brownson publicly shrinks back in alarm from the extremity to which Mr. Lincola is carrying things, surely it is time for the moderate Republicans to open their eyes, as i is high time for the conservatives of the country to gird themselves and rush to the rescue of the national liberties and of the country to-day as the public assertor of the sounded by an abolitionist such as Dr. Brown son, moreover, what becomes of the false and shallow and miserable cry of proslaveryism that the friends of Mr. Lincoln raise against the friends of the coastitution and o civil liberty? It stands forth more distinctly than ever as a calumny which is the veil of eason. In the presence of developments like these, who does not perceive, who does not realize, that the cause of conservatism is the cause not merely of the Union but of verything which makes the Union valuable

ensin cavalry, visited Shelby county, and while there impressed a number of horses; and, purpose a locality where Jesse and his guerillas had stolen horses a day or two previously. Of course the rebels had the first pick, and it is not probable that they overlooked any good animals, so that our Government must have fared badly. It seems to us it would be better policy to let Indiana and Ohio furnish such | were Yankee soldiers. They enjoyed his noises as are required for cavalry and artillery purposes in our State. Kentucky has been almost exhausted, and our farmers have not ing to his good humor and pleasant looks. stock enough left to gather in their harvests. Our military authorities "must of course see that they will be able to obtain better horses north of the river while the supply of commissary stores will be increased by leaving the third and fourth rate animals with us to enable us to house our crops. Prices will increase with fearful rapidity by next fall, and true economy, as well as the interests of our farmers, suggests that while our former working population is being taken into the army, the little and very inferior stock that remains ought to be retained for the necessary work of the farms. We hope this suggestion will be carefully considered by General Burbridge.

DRAWING IT MILDLY .- The New York In ependent, which supports Mr. Lincoln as a Presidential candidate, is forced to squirm a and telling fire was concentrated on the train. ittle under the iron heel of his administraion, but still complains very gently. The

independent says: As to arbitrary arrests, we have never vin As to arbitrary arrests, we have never vindicated them so fully as Mr. Phillips himself has done. Mr. Seward's bell has always had a dismal sound in our ears—and, since we are not among his favorites, it may some day ring for us. When the Government lately suppressed certain newspapers in this city, we called the act "not a sensible measare." Of the Arguelles case we take the same view. Of Frank Blair's case—in which the President insulted one Cabinet officer to gratify the family pride of another—we have no better family pride of another-we have no bette

"Not a sensible measure!" This, it must be owned, is drawing it mildly; but better this than no stroke at all. We trust it is harder for the Independent to say so little than to say so much.

Dr. Brownson says that Fremont "deems the preservation of the constitution of greater importance to liberty than even the abolition of elavery." very widely differs with Lincoln, who deems the abolition of slavery of greater importance

The contents of a chamber utensil were mptied upon Maximilian's head as he recenttraversed the streets of Mexico. Some think that he may not have regarded this as a pleasant mode of being baptized into his im. When the rebels see General

MILITARY ORDER.-Gen. Burbridge has deermined to put a stop to the barbarous warfare now being waged by guerillas, horsehieves, and bushwhackers throughout the State. The evil is a serious one, and severe neasures have to be resorted to to correct it. The following order explains itself. We in-

tite especial attention to it: EZADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, AND 5TH DIVISION, 2D ARMY CORPS, LEXINGTON, KY., July 16, 1864.

General Orders, No. 59. The rapid increase in this district of law-ies hands of armed men engaged in inter-cupting railroad and telegraphic communica-tion, plundering and murdering peaceful union citizens, destroying the mails, &c., calls for the adoption of stringent measures on the part of the military authorities for their Therefore, all guerillas, armed prowlers by

Therefore, all guerillas, armed prowlers by whatever name they may be known, and rebel sympathizers, are hereby admonished that in future stern retaliatery measures will be adopted and strictly enforced whenever the lives or property of penceful citizans are jeonardized by the lawless acts of such men. Rebel sympathizers living within five miles of any scene of outrage committed by armed men act recognized as public enemies by the rules and usages of war will be liable to be arrested and sent beyond the limits of the United States, in accordance with instructions from the Mejor-General commanding the Military Division of the Mississippi.

So much of the property of rebel sympathe Military Division of the Missiscippi. So much of the property of robel sympohizers as may be necessary to indemnity the
Government or loyal citizens for losses inunred by the sets of such lawless men will
be seized and appropriated for this purpose.
Wherever an unaxmed Union citizen is
much four guerillas will be selected from
the prisoners in the hands of the military anthorities and publicly shot to death in the
most convenient place near the scene of outrage.

rage.
By command of Brevet Major-General S. G.
BUBBRIDGE.
J. BATES DIOXSON,
Captain and A. A. General.
We are assured that the order will be rigid-

enforced. The murder of Union men will

to promptly avenged. We would warn the

guerilla bands now roaming through our

State to cease their atrocities, lay down their

arms, and quietly return to the peaceable pursuits of life. Their acts stamp them as outlaws of the worst character. They have placed themselves beyond the pale of society; they make war upon civilization, and disoper the cause of humanity. When caught with arms in their hands, and engaged in acts of robbery, arson, and murder, they can exect no mercy, nor ask to be punished in accordance with any form of law. They have rampled all laws under their feet, and erased all forms that might grans to them a show of trial. Their atrocities and cold-blooded marars are appalling to the human mind, and no unishment can be too severe to fill the reanirementa of justice. Kentucky is overran by these lawless bands. Homes are ruthle sly lundered, property wentonly desiroyed, and laion citizens mardered in cold paod. From very quarter of the State ascends the fearing ry for vengenzee on the heads of the flands ngaged in the perpetration of these atrocities d the dark coloring of these sad, crasl, and cloudy scenes. Gen. Burbridge's order, issued on authority of the Mej-General commanding the Division of the Mississippi, falls like a stream of golden sunshine upon the dark torm-clouds of an angry sky. Despair was the hearts of the persecuted Unionists. Hope is brightly beaming now. The order is already being carried into execution. On the first page of this morning's issue we publish a letter from a reliable correspondent, giving the particulars of the flendish attack on the residence of Mr. Porter, near Mitch. ellville. We learn that Mr. Porter was soverely wounded, and has since died. Two guerillas have been selected from the number confined in the Military Prison at this city, o be sent under strong guard to day to the commander of the Post of Rassellville, who is ordered to have the two men executed on the soot where Mr. Porter was mardered. Several days ago Mr. Rankin, a loyal citizen of Kentucky, residing near H roving outlaws. Two prisoners captured with guerilla bands were taken from the Military Prison, and yesterday forwarded to Henderson, to be shot in retaliation for the murder of Rankin. Before the setting of two more suns the rattle of musketry will be heard, and the victims will be offered up,

A COMMOTION IN NEWCASTLE-JESSE ON THE RETREAT .- An attentive correspondent writes us that the town of Newcastle, Henry cunty, was slightly agitated on Monday ight. About one hundred men, of the 49th Kentucky mounted infantry, dashed into the place during the stillness of the night, and Their first impressions were that the praire elonged to Jesse's command, and feared the own would be given up to plunder. Assoon s it was learned that it was a Federal force the commotion subsided, and the people breathed with the easy freedom of old. A gentleman, residing a short distance from the town, who leans to the rebel cause, was mistaken in the men. He feit sure that they were Jesse's raiders, and entertained a sonad them in fine style. He informed them that he knew their Colonel, and was glad to extend a welcome to his men. He furnished them refreshments, and, it is said, that the young ladies of the house kissed the dear ebel (?) soldiers in the most becoming and affectionate manner. When they learned their mistake, their mouths underwest a strange and decidedly different pucker. The rebel proprietor was considerably nonpinsed when he found out that his guests discomfiture much, and, when they took a gun and three horses from him, it added noth-The detachment of Federal troops left Neweastle before the dawn of morning in search of Jesse and his gang. Seventeen of the guerillas were in Newcastle on Sunday night. They simply passed through without troubling any ody, and crossed the railroad near Smi field. It is thought that they returned Trimble county on Monday. Jesse does not appear to be much inclined to fight. He is rapidly retreating to the mountain country, with the Federals in hot parsuit.

TRAIN FIRED INTO-ONE HUNDRED SHOTS STRIKE THE CARS .- The Monday night down reight-train No, 3, over the Nashville railcad, was bushwhacked about 11 o'clock at night, at Fountain-Head, a small station not iar from Mitchelsville. The party must have numbered something like fifty men, as a rapid It is estimated that at least one hundred shots struck the cars. No person was injured by be firing. Nothing definite is known as to who was in command of the guerillas. It is presumed that it is the same gang that made the raid into Gordonsville a few days ago. It appeared to be the aim of the scoundrels to kill the engineer, as something like thirty shots struck the locomotive and tender. A soon as the villains found that they were thwarted in their design to capture the train, they retreated from the line, and no after

The Rome (Ga.) Sentinel says that no word is kept more sacred in the hearts of the people of the South than patriotism." is well enough, perhaps, that the word shou be kept as the sole remembrancer of a longextinct thing.

trains were molested in passing over the road

Mr. Fremont says that he resigned his office of Major-General to regain liberty of speech. Then the country should thank Mr. Frement for his anxiety to regain liberty of

The very beautiful foot of a young lady ound floating in New York harbor, wednesday — Exchange. We see such feet floating through our

coming, let them bolt lest they l

and avoid all fights. According to the despatches on our first page, another member of the Cabinet has flared up and flared out, Mr. Stanton being this time the vanishing light. Yet the despatches after all are not entirely positive. "It is," they say, "reported in official circles, and very generally believed, that Stanton bas resigned his position as Secretary of War." This report is scarcely adapted to exclude doubt. When the telegraph hesitates, discreet people will suspend their judgment. The chief thing which makes the report doubtful, however, is its goodness. We fear it is among the reports that are too good to ed Prince Consort. The British royal house

tien is to retreat, show masterly inactivity,

General Blair, who, it is said, denounced his ers know, resulted, amongst other more immaster-General's house. Hence possibly the unciation appears to be not altogether wild, seeing that the despatches repi Department a portion of the blame for the nchecked career of the raid. We reckon the Postmaster General's denunciation is rightcous. Certainly it might well ba.

has indeed resigned, the report is only half satisfactory. "Among the candidates mentioned to succeed," say the despatches, "are Senator Sherman and General Schenck." this cannot be justly said of General Schenck, Stanton. But almost any successor will be better than pore.

The radical press has made a persistent effort to misrepresent the conduct of Gov. Seymour and Mayor Gunther, of New York, by charging them with lukewarmness in responding to the President's recent call for troops to meet the supposed invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The facts, when fairly stated, absolve them from a'l blame, and to send forward every man who could be safely spared. It was necessary to relieve the cities of New York and Brooklyn from the continued drain upon them, and reserve a home guard sufficient to keep down the riotous population. The whole barlen of filling the previous calls of the President in cases of exigency had been thrown upon these cities, while the rural districts-where, by the way, the great abolition strangth of the State lies-have done nothing, and, according to Gov. Seymour, are in no condition to discharge their duties to the State. It will be recollected that the recent call of President Lincoln on the State of New York for twelve thousand men was the fourth that made upon it for a militia force to protect Washington and repel invasion, either actual or threatened, in adjacent States. Gov. Seymour promptly issued his proclamation in response to the President's call, but he stated that it must be met by every county in proportion to its members, and in the same degree should every county be in a condition to enforce the laws of the State, the decisions of the judiciary, to maintain peace and order, and put down resistance to lawful authority. This gubernatorial proclamation was followed by general orders and an eloquent appeal to the people of the State to aid in carrying it out by joining the National Guard, or by such other means as would give that organization the numbers required by law. While many parts of the State had utterly neglected their duty, Mayor Gunther, of the city of New York, protested against any material reduction of the local militia, and he wrote to Maj. Gen. Sandford to the following purport on the 11th instant:

Protection, in case of riot or pepular out-break, is especially reposed in our organized city regiments. I entertain grave apprehen-sions that their withdrawal from the city, at a time when the depreciation of our currency is some difference, as the Parisians have repeat edly showed aversion for Napoleon's govern ment, and it may be assumed that they do not ing heavily upon the mass of our popula-might tempt the lawless and evil dispos-avail themselves of what would seem to home policy." It is to be hoped so. vorable opportunity for arson and In such an event, which, in my ment, I regret to say, may not be consid-improbable, I lear that our excellent and ful police would prove inadequate to rotection in the absence of the military. lightened persons must assent to the general I therefore most examestly protest against any material reduction at this period of our orgenized and uniformed military, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the city of New York is so peculiarly exposed. New York is so peculiarly exposed.

generally sentimentalists. England above all The force of this argument was apparent to nations is not a sentimentalist. If Mr. Lin-Mejor-General Sandford, who, in his reply to | coln really believes, what we understand he is in the habit of assuring people, that his

the Mayor, said: I fally agree with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined military force in our city, sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil-disposed members of our community to renew the scenes of arean and plunder which diagraced our city last summer, during the absence of to the climax of the proof of his incompetency as a statesman. the city regiments. In answering the pres-cell of the President upon the Governor of State, only three thousand and five hund ate, only three thousand and five hundred en have been detailed from this division as quots of the twelve thousand required; and er this detachment is withdrawn I shall Il retain twelve of the disciplined regiments the first division in the city, ready, willing, I abundantly able to put down promptly demonstration against the peace and good

when the city promptly sent forward its | be a respectable one, we hope we shall be parre quota. But we have not referred to dened for taking notice of this low scandal in his subject so much to vindicate the Empire its columns. State from the charges made against it as to contrast the prompt and patriotic action of Governor Seymour with the conduct of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, two years ago, when the appearance of Stonewall Jackandosh valley induced the tary of War to call upon Massachusetts regiments to aid in defence of the pa-There was no alacrity dis-

Gov. Andrew then; he replied that

upon the patriotism of his State, which patritism he graded by a proposed change in the policy of the Administration upon the slavery question, or to divert the war from the duty of putting down the rebellion to a direct attack upon the domestic institutions of the slave States, which were designated as "the enemy's magazine," upon which if the Massachusetts boys could "fire" the State "would swarm with willing recruits." Gov. Seymour, while patriotically responding to the President's call in 1864, simply made it his ousiness to render the draft equal and just, but Gov. Andrew in 1862 took advantage of the presumed danger to the very political heart of the nation to qualify the readiness of his State and to dictate the terms upon which he would send the required four regiments to Washington. These facts speak for them elves and the contrast between the ready loyalty of New York and the conditional patriotism of Mes achusetts is strikingly apparent.

Mr. Lincoln, it is said, rests under the lusion that his proclamation of emencipation averted the intervention of Eng'and. Few adult males of his own party share in this delusion, however, and among the few, as we may be sure, are not the men that wrought the delusion in him. He is their dupe; but they are not the dupes of themrelves. The notion is indeed too shallow to be seriously entertained by any person at all acquainted with affairs. It might enter the head of a backwoods politician of average enlightenment, though we doubt if it would stay even there. It surely could never cross the brain of a statesman.

England has not intervened in our affairs cause she has not deemed it her interest to do so. She has abstained from intervention simply because she has believed that it wouldn't pay. This is the whole mystery of her action in the case, as the Republican leaders themselves habitually admit, whatever they may have brought Mr. Lincoln to fancy in the matter. As an exhibition of the prevailing view amongst these leaders, we may cite some pertinent remarks on the subject from the Boston Traveller. "The Queen of Great Britain," says the Traveller, "it is well known, is friendly to us, and so is the Prince of Wales, and so was the lamentis with us, but the British nation is not. The The alleged cause of Mr. Stanton's alleged | French imperial family is hostile to us, and resignation is the denunciation of Postmaster- so is the French nation. Napoleon has ever disliked us as a people, and the wonder is that colleague of the War Department, together he has not wrought us mischief in large measwith General Helleck, for the exhibition of | nre. Perhaps he thinks that he has enough "incompetency and cowardice" in the "man- American work on his hands in Mexico, and agement during the raid," which, as our read- would have that settled up before taking us to account. His Mexican job has rather helped portant results, in the burning of the Post- then harmed us, thus far, by giving him eccupation. If it requires forty or fifty thouwrath of the Postmaster-General, though his sand men to keep French 'influence' strong in by Gen. Burbridge to our office. He knows Mexico, would it not require a hundred thousand men to establish it in the United States? General Grant himself as fixing on the War | He has done so much for Maximilian that he | ble to guard against the unfounded rumors has not been able to do anything for Mr. Jeferson Davis. Then England has, in spite us with such apparent authenticity that we of her intense dislike fo: us, resolutely

should have been derelict of duty had we refused to become our active enemy in not made them public. It will be remen-Touching the successor of Mr. Stanton, if he an open manner, and so far we are bered that we cautioned our military auobliged to her; for if she had but consentthorities in advance of Morgan's late raid, ed to join with her neighbor over the Chanand the intelligence upon which we acted nel, in an occidental crusade, such crusade then did not come from as direct a source would long since have been undertaken, and as our article of Monday last, which has Senator Sherman will do. He is a man of the nationality of the Southern Confederacy stirred the ire of "Mack." We have general ability, of administrative skill, and established beyond our power to dispute it. been extremely cautious in all our remarks of personal integrity. He no doubt would An accomplished fact is an accomplished concerning military matters, and have lived meke a respectable Secretary of War. But fact, and no mistake about the matter; and up to the letter and spirit of the requirements such a fact the Confederacy's existence of those in command. But the rebels have who made a poor warrior, and would make a would have been if England had said learned as much from the Cincinnati press as still poorer director of warriors. Perhaps the "aye," instead of "no," when Napothey desired, for, while we concealed the change from Stanton to Schenck would be leon asked her to join him in undoing movements of troops at the request of those vement, but, if so, the fact would be that notable 'idea' of his uncle's. which led who had a right to ask it, the Cincinnati papers hard on the former rather than complimen- him to sell us old French Louisiana for a song have given publicity to every event which tary to the latter. Schenck would make a and a few bushels of shillings. Napoleon the came to their knowledge. We have the gratiworse Secretary of War than Stanton, if it | Great helped make the American nation, as ication of knowing that our conduct in this were possible. We hope that Senator Sher- it was during the eight and fifty years that particular has been heartily approved by Anwer will prove to be the successor of Mr. immediately preceded the secession war; Naderson, Sherman, Buell, Nelson, Rosecrans, poleon the Little is possessed with the desire Grant, and all who have had control of this of unmaking that nation, and nothing but | military department. England's opposition to his project for Who doubts now that the radical party orthe partition of America has prevented project from assuming its place in the list of deeds done. We do not suppose d spoil that this nation ever knew? istory of its crimes will fill volumes. The amount of its plunder is now counted by bundreds of millions. The roll of infamy, made up of its detected and exposed criminals, is already almost as long as the entire list of Federal office-bolders under former and more that England in her refusal to help the Emperor develop his 'idea,' was actuated by any love for us, or any desire to prevent the success of the rebels. Far from it. Sae dislikes us, and wishes that the rebels may tri-

the part of tender to France, and she declared

ber independence of French influences by de-

clining to go to war with us for the purpose

from America. He would have become lord

and master of the civilized world, with the

British Empire in the number of his de-

pendencies. His very success in America

would have operated to lead to the revival of

that other 'idea' of his, namely, 'vengeance

for Waterloo!' That we would not have stood

by and seen our motherland crushed, was his

belief, and that belief was one of the reasons

France and her allies; but the English have

been settled against us long since. Luckily

London took a different view from Paris, and

which she would now destroy. Then Lon-

don would have crushed us, but now she so

the Parisians, however, there is probably

like his American 'ideas' any better then

they like those which relate entirely to his

Whatever difference of opinion there may

be as to the details of the view here presented

by our Republican contemporary, all en-

view itself ;-the view, we mean, that Eog

proclamation of emancipation averted the in-

tervention of England, he has added the cap

The slaves that have been enlisted in Ken-

them have in their veins the best white blood

of the State, with black blood enough to make them intensely loyal. When we speak of the best blood of Kentucky we do not mean the

lood of Southernized Yankees, such as the

ournal Editor, who, during the siege of

The scurrilous allusion to one of the Edi-

tors of the Journal in this paragraph is simply

anutter and unmitigable falsehood. As the

REBEL PRISONERS -It is estimated that the

the Military Prison in this city since Septem-

ber, 1862, will amount to 32,000. These pris-

south of Nashville and in Eastern Kentucky.

Never before were there as many im-

migrants into New York as there are now.

'sudden" and a "heavy draught" government were doubted in Europe?

Frankfort, took refuge behind crinoline

cky promise to make fine soldiers. Most of

break in New York between several of the umph. But she had become tired of playing most distinguished leaders in the party, is a most important commentary on the character of the whole organization of doing the work of her 'ally.' She knew, piversally recognized as the most prominer men in the radical party are charged by their too, that if the Western world plans of Napoown allies, in the public newspapers, with gress fiends on the army, the government, and the people, and, instead of disproving the charge, with the indignation of inacent men, and the ability which they must possess if imposent presents are the charges and the ability which they must possess if imposent presents are the charges and the ability which they must possess in the charge of the ch leon should succeed, his next undertaking would be the invasion of her territory, and that she would not have a friend left to help her, while he might even receive assistance f innocent, resorting to the courts to estab lish theirs, they unanimously content selves with throwing back charges of simil-corruption and crime against their accuser "You robbed the drawer," says one. "10 stole first," is the reply. "You stole most," stole first," is the reply. "You stole most," the rejoinder. Look at this scene; a perfet sterm of accusation, flying back and forth in the public papers, among the most distin-quished radical leaders, politicians, offic-holders, contractors, &c., &c., each seeking o prove the other a public plunderer, each harging on the other specific instances of why he disliked us. English conduct of late

ization is the grandest scheme of plunder

ions. The recent out

continent, that man is George N. Sanders.

NO REBEL RAID IN KENTUCKY.

There is not the least foundation for the re

Gen. Burbridge has traced the Louisvill

Journal's sensation story to its source, and ordered the arrest of the man who started it. He has also notified the Journal that he will

This is a special despatch to the C'n-

cinnati Commercial, and there is not one word

where we obtained our erroneous informa-

tion, and must be aware that it was impossi-

that prevailed here last Sunday. They came o

cation of such unfounded rumors her

onductors responsible for the publi

LEXINGTON, July 19.

MACK

robbery involving thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars. Shall we not be sustained by the good sense of every honest man when we judge the enyears has separated us once more from England, and made it doubtful whether we would concern ourselves should our ancestral home ice radical party machinery by these speci-mens of its principal wheels? \* \* \* be placed in great danger from an attack by in any other country on earth, these men would be compelled by public opinion to clear their characters in the courts of law, instant-ly, without a day's delay in the first process, had the sagacity to see that it would be extraordinarily impolitic to assist in the work of effecting our destruction; and through their r to retire forever from the public sight. But o. They remain high in radical esteem. forbestance we have been secured the opporno. They remain high in radius, cooking. They run the party machinery. They believe it to be the duty of every citizen to sustain tunity to make a fair fight for existence. Had our tate depended upon Paris, it would have the administra

N. Y. Journal of Commerce. It is for this reason, as our contemporary hence our safety. The two cities have changhints, that they "remain high in radical esed sides since 1778, when Paris took her first teem," and are commissioned to "run the open step in behalf of that American nation y machinery"; for is not the support of the Administration the beginning and the end and the middle and all the intermediate parts acts as to favor our cause. Between Paris and of the loyalty of shoddy? Assuredly it is. We ask our readers seriously to reflect upon the "terrible fact" which the Journal of Commorce here depicts.

The fact is indeed a terrible one: vet it is but a single ray of the countless beams of evidence that find their focus in the conclusion that Mr. Lincoln's re-election in November would be fatal to the national existence. No arnest lover of the Republic can place himelf in that focus without having conviction burned into him.

mmediate attention of the Canadian authoriies to the necessity of preserving their neurality. When a party of rebel raiders are. emitted to leave St. Johns to attempt the Nashville must be given. We repeat, that robbery of the Calais bank, the people of New Brunswick become the accessories to the erime, and should be held to a strict responsibility. We have been very careful in our efforts to preserve amicable relations with our neighbors, but a persistent effort on their part o aid our rebel enemies must break the oncord, and produce asperity of feeling which may lead to unfortunate results. We want to live in peace, and desire to put down our rebellion in our own way, without any extraneous interference. If this can be done, we have the ability to crush insurrection and restore the supremacy of the laws; but, if we are to have pretended friends playing the part of open enemies, there will be generated a feeling of harsh opposition, which will be fatal to the preservation of pacific relations. The authorities of Cenada must prevent aggressive movements made the occasion of much radical abuse, Gezette is an influential paper, and claims to from their borders, or we shall have added to as perfect as they can be made in an army. our civil strife all the horrors of a foreign war. When the disabled soldier is strong enough There is no desire on the part of the people to accelerate this sad condition of things, but we, as a nation, must retain our self-respect, and insist upon a due observance of the neutral

number of rebel prisoners of war received at obligations of our neighbors. "The Happy Family" at Washington oners were captured by our armies operating has fallen to loggerheads, the Cabinet seems to be crumbling, and we shall soon require faily bulletins to record the progress of the political fight.

Does this look as if the permanency of our Every girl who dresses in breeches de serves to have a lover in petticoats.

A special to the Cincinnati Commer-PITIFUL PERSECUTION. - Our readers are ial says there was a convention of leading aware that the Administration has dismissed essienists of the South, and some of their Colonel Bowman from the post of Command-Northern sympathizers and others, going on ant at West Point because he declined to refuse at the Administration's behest to permit at Niagara Falls on Monday last of more than sual importance. George N. Sanders, Ja-General McClellan to deliver the oration on Thompson, Beverly Tucker, and other the recent occasion of the dedication ding rebels, are on the border, and interof the Battle Monument. The dismissal is views have been had with Fernando Wood. xciting general attention, and as general orace Greeley, and others. Thompson is xecration. "Who," says the Boston Courier. hief fagleman, and the object is undoubted s Colonel Bowman? A veteran officer of to get communication with the Govern e regular force, who entered the army a ent at Washington. The despatch says ng ago as 1825, who has seen much service They do not pretend to act in an official cawhich he was distinguished, and whose appacity for their government, yet the intimate pintment to his responsible position, before elations they bear toward the Richmond dych appointments became mers matter o nasty will insure very favorable consideration arty favoritism, affords a pledge of his char or any proposition they may have the honacter and ability. Why was he removed? or to present to Jeff Davis and his Cabinet. cause be declined to interfere with the ar Tkey have a strong desire to get safely into gements already completed by the West the United States on a semi-official mission, oint Association for the delivery of the oraand once more taste the flash-nots of New ion at the consceration of the Battle Moon York and Washington. It is believed in some ent: a matter in which he had no authorite uarters that the intentions of these fellows interfers, but which made no difference re chiefly to frame a platform for the forthith an Administration habitually disregardming Chicago Convention, which shall emrg laws and principles and the decencies of edy the principles of a cessation of the war, vilized life. General Cullum, employed in turn of seceded States, assumption of Ooghe War Department, went to West Paint to ederate debt, &c.; but while this may be in try to induce Colonel Bowman to act the da-

part correct, yet there is strong reason for begrading part indicated by Mr. Stanton" ieving there is being made, on their part, a "The public indignation," says the New cided effort to conciliate. A few days will York Herald, "at the shameful act of Secreoring forth some important developments." tary Stanton in removing Lieutenant Colonel There is probably no more foundation for Bowman from command at West Point, behese reports than the presence of two or three cause he allowed General McClellan to de Confederates at the Clifton House near Niagliver an oration there at the recent dedication ara Falls. Sanders is never satisfied unless of the West Point monument to our fallen he is playing a melodramatic part and having brave, continues to increase. We now learn his name conspicuously before the public. that Licutenant-Colonel Bowman was in no | reject peace on any other basis than the one We must look for propositions for peace from way responsible for the invitation to McCiel- be is reported to have proposed, there can rethe front of our armies, and not on the Canlan. A regular association had been formed main no doubt in any quarter that his politiads border, and George Sanders is the last to ercet the monument, and McClellan was caldoom is sealed, and that it will be execumen alive that the rebels would trust in any nvited by this association. Lieutenant-Col- ed with terrible effect in November. Very delicate mission. He would sacrifice any inonel Bowman had no more to do with it than possibly the later despatches of yesterday terest for the sake of making a stunning senany other member. When he learned that sational report in a telegraphic despatch. If the Administration objected to McClellan he there is a played out man on the American could not have stopped the oration, even had he desired to do so; for McClellan had already signified his acceptance of the invitation. We see, therefore, that Mr. Stanton's action in the matter is as unjust to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman as it is in every way despicable lass all warmly advocated Mr. Lincoln's resort about the invasion of Kentucky. There so no rebel force except roving bands of ucrillas in the State. Morgan when last ucrillas in the State. Morgan in no ondition for making offensive movements. and contemptible. No Secretary but Stanton could have done such a mean deed, and no and Fred Douglass both warmly advocate Mr. Administration but the present would have allowed it to be done. Perhaps, however, Pres-It is a charity to think that he did not. But he certainly knows of it now, and yet he permits Stanton-a man without any soul-to remain in his Cabinet. We tell the Adminisnever rest contented until this mean persecution of a patriotic general shall be revenged of truth in it as regards any notification given by his elevation to the highest possible office. McClellan is the senior Major General of the United States army, and, as such, was entitled to the henor of delivering the West Point

tion. The splendid eloquence and pre-

eminent patriotism of his address on that oc-

casion are the best justifications of his selec-

tion. Long after Stanton and his other de-

famers are completely lost in obscurity the name of Gen. McClellan will remain as dear to the hearts of his countrymen as it is at present." Yes, and even much dearer, if we prompt them to do, for Cheever is a do not greatly mistake the mission of the gifted young hero and patriot. A GALLANT FIGHT - CAPTURE AND MURDER OF UNION PRISONERS-THE CRY FOR VEN-GRANCE .- Several days, ago Captain Wilson, in command of a detachment of Federal troops numbering thirty-four men, made a scout through Ohio county. At State Riffl Hill. one mile below Hine's Mills on the Rough Creek, twelve miles north of Hartford, the Captain came upon a band of guerillas, said to number seventy-three men. The Federals formed in line and made a fierce attack upon the guerillas. A spirited fight was the result, and the guerillas were routed. Their Captain, a notorious outlaw named Yates, was shot dead, and many of the band killed and wounded. Two bodies were found on the hill where the fight took place by the citizens residing in the neighborhood. It is presumed that some ten or twelve dead men were carried off by e gnerillas in their retreat. Eleven horses and a number of arms were captured by the Union scouts. Capt. Wilson had three men wounded, and four taken priso stated that the four captives were deprived of their arms by the guerillas, and then shot down n cold blood by the cowardly fiends. We cope that there is some mistake in regard to bis deed of blood, but fear it is only too rue. Such atrocities make the blood run old, and they thrill the frame with a fearful hudder. Men must indeed be lost to honor, principle, and feeling, when they can thus, without a cause, murder, in the most cowardly manner, unarmed pris-

oners. When Capt. Wilson made the attack upon the guerilles, the band was retreating from the neighborhood, loaded with plander, and mounted on horses stolen from the citizens. The Union scouts after the fight was einforced by a company of the Adams Fork Home Guards, and both detachments, under the command of Wilson, were closely pursuing the guerillas. It is to be hoped that they may meet with success. The gang of horse-thieves, by their deeds of blood, proved themselves cowardly assassins, sailing under the terrible black flag, giving no quar ter, and of course, expecting none. Let them be hunted down with the greatest vigilance. Let them be pursued into their secre t haunts Let every man be captured and visited with the punishment due his fiendish crime. Let them be shot and gibbeted. No quarter is the cry. Vengeance, terrible, swift vengeance, the blood of the murdered, unarmed prison ers demands. PASSES TO THE FRONT .- The applications for

passes over the railroad to Nashville grow more numerous every day. During business hours, the office is crowded, and many applicants think that all they have to do to obtain a pass is simply to make a request for one. Gen. Sherman's orders are very strict, and Col. Farleigh is instructed to grant no passes to non-residents to visit Nashville, except upon the best of recommendations, and then in extreme cases. Parties living at a distance seem to have no knowledge of this fact, and the office is daily besieged by a large number who have no vouchers and no business of special importance over the road. This is a great annoyance to the officers, and, generally, a heavy expense to the individuals. Much trouble would be saved if the fact was generally known that the legalty of all applicants for passes over the road must be indorsed by responsible parties; also that a full and clear statement of their object in visiting

passes will be granted to none who have not

Nashville.

annoyance will be saved.

argent and important business to call them to

General Sherman does not want his lines encumbered with civilians. He is not marshalling an army for public show, but for stern battle, and the crushing of the rebelthe least, as corrupt as the people of the Southern States.—Dr. Brownson. lion. He is not arranging plans and man-Herein is expressed a truth scarcely less obeuvring his hosts, to gratify the desires of vicus than profound; and Mr. Lincoln's rethe curious, but to further the accomplishelection in November will "convert the war, ment of the great end-the annihilation of the in the popular mind" as in fact, "into an abo rebel foe. He has no pompous parades, no lition war," making it "a war of the North on glittering pageants for mere idle show. His the South, or for imposing Northern ideas on ermy is engaged in a herculean task, and Southern society." And, then, what must be his men have no spare moments for the enour condition? Dr. Brownson correctly datertainment of visitors. Transportation over scribes it. "The nation, as a republican nation, the railroads is much crowded. No extra is ruined forever." This startling truth canspace can be allotted to the thousands bent not be successfully gainsaid. Whoever conon travel and curiosity. The arrangements tributes to Mr. Lincola's re-election in for taking care of the sick and wounded are November contributes in the same measure to the eternal ruin of the Republic. to bear the fatigues of travel, he is immedi-The President has rescinded the order ately furnished transportation to the rear. alling out the militia and volunteers of the Parents looking after their sick and wounded

District of Columbia, and they have been boys have nothing to gain by going to the mustered out of service. This is the same extreme front. Their presence may tend to error into which we fell in our city. When momentarily cheer the drooping spirit of the militia is once organized in case of emerthe suffering soldier, but it will not expelite gency, it should be kept up, and meetings his transportation to the rear. Let these facts for drill and rendezveus should be held at be generally circulated, and much trouble and least once a week. We should then, upon the recurrence of an alarm, have soldiers The wild boar is one of the most dreaded comparatively well disciplined instead of atimals in nature-except the tame bore. l raw troops.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1864 General Oglesby, the abolition candilate for the Governorship of Illinois, recently If we may credit the despatches, the delivered a public speech, which is thus re

pfot thickens at Nisgara. We hardly Major-General Oglesby, the lion of the know whether to credit the despatches or not. The fact is, neither their truth nor their falsievening, came forward and was well received He began his barangue in his usual style which was continued for about an hour. H ty would surprise us. Stranger things than either have happened during the rebellion. was sorry to see men If, however, it turns out to be correct that Wash Mr. Lincoln has sent commissioners to Niawhole District of Columbia laid in ashes and gara for the purpose of conferring with coms people annihilated, he would not quail nissioners from Jeff Davis, and has exno, not him. "Great God Almighty," to him it wou'd be "the hour of jubilee." He could not be frightened, and was not afraid. "It" said he, "my loyalty ever gives out, may God Almighty strike me dead." There was no cause of alarm. Grant had "the rebells entirely at his merce." changed propositions of peace with the rebal commissioners, we believe that the peode will not let him off with the proposiion he is reported to have offered, which is nothing less than the abolition of slavery itely at his mercy." He continuedis latt. Why are you sad like an old sow with the beg cholera? We are more than a match for the long-legged, yaller-haired, and tallow-headed rebels. The whole world canby the Southern States. In the event supposed, Mr. Lincoln must do better than this, or he will be overpowered by the public not whip us. I'll bet one thousand dollars to a cent that I could lead you to whip the inorinion of the country. The people will not onsent to prosecute this war for the mere ferral bounds. I don't want any compromisabolition of slavery; on the contrary, when ompromise! the devil! that aid't my style. ave faith in Father Abraham—the father o they are once assured that they can have the faithful. He is my man. He has doze al peace on the basis of the constitution as it is, e could do to save us from the dation we are now is, and you are all hell they will demand peace on this basis, and bent on voting for bim." After this barst of elequence, the speaker was obliged to borrow they will cause the demand to be respected. elequence, the speaker was ourget a bandkerchief to wipe the perspiration from his face. "Noiwlinstanding," said he, "all his face. "Noiwlinstanding," said he, "all Mr. Lincoln, if he has indeed entered into communication with the rebels on the sale bis face. "Notwithstanding," that has been done there is so ... of peace, must offer nothing short of this basis, if he would not be blasted by the poputo us-yes, as sure as there is a God is sed to us, and to them I say, I dare you; yes, damn you, I date you to say what you are afraid of." This elegant language was continued for some time to the infinite disgust of all respectable citizens. Where is Jim Lane? His admirers should loudly call upon him to look to his laurels. A few more speeches from Major-General Oglesby, and the name of Jim Lane may pass into

uine abolitionist ought to cherish his unique

The Evapsville Journal publishes a ru-

mor that Col. Johnson, of the 521 Kentucky

mounted infantry, with three hundred men,

was surrounded at Morganfield, Union coun-

y, on Morday, by double that number of

rebels, and that a fight had been progressing

The few Union men left in Southwestern

The tew Onion men lett in Solinwestern Kentucky are learning, and many who are rebels at heart, but too cowardly to fight, are also coming North, where the latter may be found decouncing the government and huzzing for McClellan and the peace and conser-

This malignant paragraph, based upon a

mere rumor manufactured for the occasion,

was no sooner penned than the rumor was

contradicted; for the Journal says that since

tlemen who left Morganfield on Sanday morn-

ing, and stated that Johnson left that place

Saturday mersing, and certainly no fighting

had taken place there up to Sanday morning.

On Friday Colonel Johnson attacked the

he guerilla camp at Morganfield, on the

Shawneetown road, and routed the rebels.

driving them from three different positions

where they made stands. Here is a Kentucky

regiment defending a vital point of approach

siming to occupy a position between Morgan-

field, Kentucky, and Shawneetown, Illinois;

Kentuckians are bravely exposing themselves

as a breastwork to cover the northern border

of the Obio river, and the Evansville Journal

atters its sweeping denunciation of the loyal-

ty of those whose perilous resistance to the

Sis: I see by the Morning Post that cer-tain officers of her majesty's navy propose to present a sword to Capt. Semmes in place of

the one which, according to the account of one of his efficers, be threw into the sea, that

As a volunteer officer, desiring to be instruct-

might not be the trophy of his victor

d in the code of honor, and looking rea

men to give up his sword; but is it, or is t

not, a part of the etiquette of honor that he should do so? If it be, then I would submit to these gallant officers that it is to Captain Winslow that the sword should be presented.

esign till they have answered all these qu

one have been answered satisfactorily or an-

wered at all. They are certainly not unde-

serving the consideration of the dashing gen-

The manner in which the President's

eall for half a million additional men is every-

where received is an assurance that the loval

people of the Union are determined to crush

out the rebellion. Patriotism and self-inter-

est are slike invoked, but, as the New

York World says, the immediate prac-

tical question which the proclamation

draft is not so small and the prospect of ob-

taining a substitute so exceedingly sleader,

that the most prudent course is not to enlist

at once and save the bounties. The Federal

Government gives one hundred dollars for one

year's service; many towns and municipalities

will probably offer at least as much more:

and the practical question for every man who

ion of baving served in the armies of the

May every one of the "hundred day

BY C. W. ANDERSON.

The pulses of her life were ebbing fast

and ever and anon a crimson flush

s is now made, the chance of escaping a

tlemen to whom they are addressed.

uliy to the gaval service as perhaps th

Illinois, for it seems that the rebels were

for three days. The Journal adds:

fame as a sacred thing.

rative Democracy.

lar wrath. We conceive this to be plain. But it is scarcely worth while to enlarge upon the matter in its present state as respects the public. We trust the account of the despatches is not altogether untrue. Should it prove to be substantially true, and should Mr. Lincoln be fanatical and mad enough to total and everlasting colipse, if something is not done. "Something must be done." Let the great jayhawker whet his bill and plume his feathers. Let him prepare to soar higher and swoop faster than ever. Shall it be said that Ogleaby out-Jim-Laned Jim Lane? Perwill throw further light upon the matter. ish the thought! If Jim Lane is to be surpassed, let him surpass himself. Every gen-

The Cincinnati Times very gravely congratulates itself that "Mr. Lincoln has not now and never has had the sympathy or affections of the ultra abolitionists." Owen Lovejoy and William Lloyd Garrison and Fred Dougnemination, while William Lloyd Garrison Lincoln's re-election, as Owen Loveiov of course would do, if he were now alive; and if ident Lincoln did not know of it at the time. Owen Lovejoy was not an ultra abolitionist and William Lloyd Garrison and Fred Donglass are not ultra abolitionists, what is an ultra abolitionist, and who is one? Garrison and Fred Douglass are in fact not merely ultra tration that the masses of the people will abolitionists but ne plus ultra ones. There is none beyond them.

The self-congratulation of the Times is ludiercus. It is absurd. It is shameful; for it implies either gross ignorance or duplicity at once gross and shallow. The truth is, Mr. it was written it had conversed with a gen-Lincoln notoriously has now and has long had the sympathy and affections of the ultra abolitionists. He has not now and for a long time has not had the sympathy and affections of anybody else, to appropriate the jest of Charles Lamb concerning Coleridge's preaching. Cheever, it is true, may snarl, and cypic, and Phillips is a scoffer, the former playing the part of Diogenes, and the latter playing the part of Thersites; but their snarling and sneering amount to nothing. Both indeed are ultra abolitionists but neither is a leader of the faction. Garrison has more is fluence than both of them put together with the whole of their especial followers thrown in. Garrison is the creator and governor of the ultra abolition faction. And Garrison, as we have said, advocates Mr. Lincoln's re-election, as he advocated Mr. Lincola's renomination. Mr. Lincoln is Garrison's

first choice. And very consistently, for the distinction taken by the Times is really without meaning. It belongs to other days. What is the use of talking of ultra abolicionists now.adays? Who is a more ultra abolitionist than Mr. Lincoln himself? Nobody. The rear of the antislavery party has overtaken the van. and there are now no abolitionists but ultra shotthere are now no accolumnate but ultra abolitionists. The rebellion has wiped out all distinction amongst them. Seizing the sex authority on the sutject, I would like to ask one or two questions. I Had Captain Semmes, after having surrendered his ship, any right to throw his sayord into the sea? Of course it is a very unabour and the sea? who shall do most for that ultra abolitionism which is the common cause. The abolitionists are all ultra abolitionists; and Abraham Lincoln is their chief. Great is Abraham. and Garrison is his prophet.

WHERE ARE YOU. GREENBACKS?-There has never been a time within the recollection of that patriarchal individual, the oldest in habitant, when money was so scarce as at this present juncture. Not an individual has a ollar to check upon, nor is there a dollar in bank to discount upon, and hence the universal inquiry, "What has become of all the greenbacks?" We cannot reasonably suppose that they have gone out of circulation nto dignified retirement, for we almost daily hear from Washington of immense sums having been removed from the printers to be cirulated as soon as the last touch is given to them at the Treasury building. The army is being paid off, and other debts of the Gov ernment are liquidated at the rate of a million dollars a day, and yet greenbacks are earce. Have they been eaten up, burned up, or otherwise destroyed, and, if not, what has become of them? Can any one assign a reason for the present scarcity? Large amounts presents is whether, in so large a call are paid every day to farmers for their produce, and half a million is disbursed weekly in this market for the single article of tobac. co, and yet greenbacks are scarce. We know that it takes a good many greenbacks to pay or ten dollars in gold, but we don't believe that many people care about investing in the precious metals at their present high premiom; but, if such investments are made, some one must receive the greenbacks in return

is at all in a condition to leave home is for the gold, and what becomes of them? whether he will serve voluntarily with the In former times a scarcity of money was attributable to the want of confidence ia merthese who make up their minds to volunteer. the bounties and pay, together with clothing cantile paper, unless it was "gold-edged," and that was very scarce. Now there is little or and subsistence, is better than the average of nothing offered in mercantile bills; all busiworkingmen can expect to do for the coming ness transactions and trades are for cash; no year-not to mention the patriotic satisfaccredit is given and none is asked; and yet with the large government issues there is a Union scarcity of greenbacks. Where have they fled? What has been done with them? We men' who does his duty live to be a hundred have seen many strange phenomena during | year man. the last few years, but we must confess that this is the strangest, and we shall continue to think so until some one has solved this new sphinx-what has become of the greenbacks? I sat beside her bed-side through the night; Here is one of the serious dangers that

hreaten us. Convert the war, in the popular aind, into an abolition war; make it a war of spotted her sunken cheeks, and broken words Came ghost-like from her thin and pallid lips. The had been very beautiful. Her eyes, When their veined lids drow back before some the the North on the South, or for imposing Northern ideas on Southern society, and the nation, as a republican nation, is ruined forever. Northern ideas are as much exaggrations in one way as Southern ideas are in another, and the people of the Northern States are, to say Flitting across the darkness of her brain, Shone with the geatle lustre as of old God! how my heart sickened when she turned Octod: how my neart successed when sno turned Those eyes upon me, and with a sweet look, Half confident and half despairing, seemed To say: "You cannot save me!" Then she turned Her head upon her pillow with a sigh, And a calm resignation, like the dawn Of heaven, o'erspread her mournful countenance Slowly the hours moved on, but she turned not From that serene position. Her faint breath Came gentle as a sleeping babe's, and smiles Wandered across her features. Once she rea-Her blue-veined hand toward me. I took it And lay my burning lips upon its cold

And jewelled whiteness-O how cold! The fire Of that kind heart was ashes, and the form, o full of beauty once, was now no mer The garment of her sweet and sainted spirit. Mary, thou art in heaven, and heaven is richer That thou art there. Yes, thou art moving now In company with angels, and sweet smiles
Are a perpetual morning on thy face.
Yet, Many, not less loving is the lone And broken heart that you have left behind. Thou art not here. I cannot see thee, hear thee, Yet my fond thoughts go ever after thee. Through the sad hours. They follow thee through all Thy happy wanderings in the spirit land. I see thee sit beside the crystal streams And walk the flowery vales. I see the soft And loving breezes of that Eden clime Play with thy flowing hair. Yes, it is parted Upon thy forehead just as it was here, and its glad waves are rolling soft and dark Down thy white shoulders. Mary, thou art happy: And yet methinks upon thy face sometimes A pensive memory site, and tender smiles me and go mournful on thy loving lips

CANNELTOWN, IND., 1864,

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864.

Among the despatches of yesterday reping is the following despatch from New York:

NEW YORK, July 22.

The Tribune says, in reference to the Niag-ta Falls negotiations, that its Editor has see ergsged only in endeavoring to bring ace to face the antagonists in an amicable sther than a belligerent attitude, with the view to the initiative of an earnest call f peace to be prosecuted at Washington. movement has had no immediate success. The reason why the movement has had no mediate success is disclosed in the corresondence published yesterday in our telegraphic columns. The reason is that Mr. Linoln repelled the movement instead of favorng it. And he repelled it after having signiied that he would favor it. He did not stand to the purpose he made known. He did not and by his commissioner. He backed down. And thus the movement broke down at the pulset. This appears to us very clear from the | truth is that the resistance of General Johncorrespondence. It is evidently the view of

Mr. Greeley's first note to the confidential agents of the confederate authorities is as fol-

Mr. Greelev himself.

Thompson.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17, 1864. GENTLEREN: I am informed that you are repositions looking to the espanishishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in ulfilment of your mission; and that you fur-ther desire that Mr. Sanders shall accompany you. It my information be thus far subially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender safe conduct on the jurney proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that will be sgreeable to you. have the honor to be HORACE GREELEY (Signed) C. C. Clay, James B. Holcombe, Jacob

> Mr. Lincoln in this authorization signified Both sides of the river were alike in this that he was ready to receive from the coafed. respect, showing clearly that Johnston had erate leaders whatever propositions they might offer with the view of promoting the | yet Sherman managed to pass it by sheer establishment of peace. Such is the une- strategy. nivocal import of the authorization. The answer of the confederate agents to this note is as follows:

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGABA FALLS.

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered by We recret to state that, under cred us. We regret to states has been ten-dered us. We regret to state, that, under some misapprehension of facts, we have not been accredited to him from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the estab-liabment of peace. We are, however, in the cor fidential employment of our Gove con dential employment of our Government, and entirely ismiliar with its wishes and opinions on that subject, and we feel authorized to declare, that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richardad, we would be at once vested with the authority to which your letter refers, or other centlemen with full reverse would in ther gentlemen, with fall powers, would mediately be sent to Washington with the view of hastering a communication so much to be desired, and terminate at the earliest possible moment the calamities of war. We espectfully solicis, through your interven-ion, a safe conduct to Washington, and hone by any route which may be designate brough your lines to Richmond. We wou gratified if Mr. Sanders was embraced in is privilege, and, in conclusion, to acknowledge cur obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any where, and to express the nope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain respectfully, yours, &c.,

(Signed) O. O. OLAY, JR.

J. H. HOLGOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to add that Mr. Thompon is not here, and has not been staying with a since our sejourn in Canada.

That is to say, the confidential agents in away from the roads leading to Macon, question announce that they are not the bearers of propositions looking to the establishrebel raiders has proved the security of its ment of peace, but that, if the readiness signified by Mr. Lincoln through the note of the must leave the great central route by way THE ETIQUETIE OF THROWING AWAY SWORDS.

To the Editor of the London Daily News: Mr. Greeley should be communicated to Rich- of Macon to Savannah without protection. A mond, they feel authorized to declare that they few days since it was announced that he had themselves or other gentlemen would be at or ce commissioned to bear propositions of peace river, but at the same time we heard that to Washington; and they respectfully solicit a safe conduct through our lines to Richmond | not know the exact relative location of these for the purpose of communicating Mr. Lincolu's readiness to receive such propositions. They at the same time announce that they are in the confidential employment of the confed. erate government, and are entirely familiar admiration of all who study the strategy of with its wishes and opinions on the subject | the war in that section. This patience is the reof instituting measures looking to the establishment of peace. Mr. Greelev on receiving this answer re-

erred it to the President, who sent back the following reply:

. When a man surrenders his ship, does he of surrender himself along with it? And Washington, July 18, 1864. WASHINGTON, Jaiy 18, 1861. J
To Whom it may Concern:
Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole
Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and
which comes by end with the authority that has he a right, after having done so, to make his own escape? I might ask a third question. Does the possession of sixty canonometers, taken from detenceless merchant ships, constitute a warel hermony. tote a naval hero now-a-days? I trust an control the armies now at war against the that these gallant officers will pause in their ited States will be received and c y the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe con-I am, &c., AN OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS. uct both ways. We are not aware that any of these ques-

A. LINCOLN. (Signed) Mr. Lincoln herein lays down an ultimatum violation of the constitution he is sworn to defend, and signifies that he is un willing to receive from the confederate leaders any proposition which falls short of his arbitrary terms. In other words, he retracts the assurance, which he at first gave, that he was ready to receive from the confederate leaders whatever propo- | Mary land: sitions they might offer with the view of promoting the establishment of peace, and distinctly repels every proposition not only that they are likely to offer but that he has a right ment, has voluntarily defeated it.

The closing note of the confederate agents renders it certain that even Mr. Greeley takes this view of the matter. "We are," say these agents to Colonel Jewett, "in receipt of your note advising us of the departure of Hoz. Horace Greeley from the Falls, and that he bounties or compulsorily without them. To regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of a change made by the Administration." What over of the country and of humanity does not regret this termination? Mr. Lincola in causing such a termination has unquestionsbly assumed a responsibility greater and more crushing than was ever before assumed by the head of any nation free or despotic. The spectacle is heart-sickening. shocking. If the loyal people of the Union do not set the seal of their condemnation upon Abraham Lincoln at the ballot box, they will become speedily not only the most wretched but the most despised people in history. With such thickening and revolting evidences of his incompetency and faithlessness, however, the people cannot fail to set the seal of their condemnation upon him at the ballotbox. Let them set it so broad and deep that time will never efface the impression.

We can hardly credit the report in our at Copenhagen had resolved to open direct negotiations with Prussia, on the basis of the | We would that the number were greater. admission of Denmark into the Germanic Confederacy. The little kingdom, deserted by its friends, and powerless against the

pendence unless the condition of the Duchies stein bone of contention still remains to be

Our old friend Birney Marshall is Democrat. Can't he find something more important to do in these awful times?

California wants rain and 75,000 women. If obtained, the Beston Post thinks the crops would thrive and -- the census would be largely increased. The defeat of the three hundred Spar-

tabs at Thermopylæ was a glory to the van-

quisted. Precious few defeats since have

credit to the report that Lee has weakened Johnston to reinforce himself before Bich mond, but we know that Beauvegard, Longstreet, and Hill have been taken from their former defensive points, so that the southeastern Atlantic coast and East Terrestee are greatly weakened, while Sherman at the same time drew all the available force of the rebels from Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama, and has compelled the use of all the raw militia of Georgia, in luding sged men and boys from their schools. The rebellion could not hold up its head one day in the Southwest had it not been for the transfer of its troops from Texas, and the reopening of the last attempted blockade of the Mississippi has cox fined their operations to the west bank of the river, and prevented all possibility of a junction with Johnston. The atter general, therefore, has to defend the apreaches to Macon, in case Atlanta should fall, and at the same time endeavor to keep open his line of retreat to Lee by the railroad through Rutledge, Madison, Greensboro' &c., to Augusta. If Johnston is forced Columous, and Fort Gaines, it would leave Sherman perfect master of the situation. If Johnston retreats toward Augusta fallen back to Cedar Bluff on the Augusta Sherman had advanced to Decatur. We de positions, for the former is not on any of the maps which are accessible to us, but it is clear that the Federal General follows his rebel for with a patience which challenges the of communication, repairing the roads, by keep of \$300 commutation exempts for the rangements that the locomotives and the burden cars accompany him on all his forward ons of raids on Sherman's rear, but we think the chances for such interruption have lessteen pretty severely handled of late, and will be very cautious how they put themselves in the way of cur troops again. We therefore

We are glad to see that the Eastern

The very next fish along the magnetic tel-

egraph may give us most important news, and

have early news from him that will gladden the whole country. The Albany Statesman, an Adminis ration journal, paid the following tribute to

have every confidence that Sherman can pur-

sue such policy as he thinks advisable, with-

out any apprehension of trouble on his rear

or flanks, and we feel assured that we shall

Governor Seymonr pending the late raid into WASTE OF TIME .- As early as Wednesday last week Gov. Seymour telegraphed to the War Offie, asking if the Government would eceive thirty day's men, as such a force coul they are likely to offer but that he has a right to demand. He abruptly shuts and bars the door of peace he himself bad opened. No wonder that the movement has had no immediate success! Mr. Lincoln, in the face of his pledge to promote the success of the movement to the success of the movement of the success of the Monocacy. To repel a raid, such as is now dis gracing Maryland, thirty day's men are just as efficient as any others, for the whole affair should be over in a week. That the War Office cannot see this shows that the head of the War Office is not fit for the position he helds. But grant that thirty days' men can do no savice in reallings about lived wild do no service in repelling a short-lived raid, why should Secretary Stanton wait three orecions days in replying to the inquiry? If New York troops did not reach Baltimore on Friday, the fault lies with Secretary Stanton, who neglected the inquiry addressed to him.

The President called for only twelve full regiments from this state. It will be than

> time not a single soldier has gone forward from Massachusetts or any other Eistern State. Thus far New York is the only State which has sent forward any troops under the late call of President Lincoln. Massachusetts was called apon for five thousand men, but we be-lieve that she has not yet forwarded a single company. This backwardness is to be re-gretted, as five thousand troops in Baltimore o-day would be of more service than afteres housand next week. That New York should be the first State to send forward her

seen that two-thirds of the troops asked for

were sent forward on Saturday. In the me

regiments from this state.

ments is a matter that affords us a great dea The Editor of the Albany Statesman is evidently one of the few Republican journalists in whom a fierce partyism has not yet extinguished all nobleness of spirit, -one of the late foreign news that a council of ministers | few who still cherish some sense of justice, some love of country, and some pride of State.

The high and still advancing cost of all the materials which are necessary to carry strong combination confronting it, stands as did Poland, when she Found not a generous friend, a pitying forstrugth in her arms nor mercy in her wos; but there must be complications even upon this apparently plain basis, for Denmark would not make the sacrifice of her independence unless the condition of the Duchies. but an approximate idea may be obtained from the fact that we now pay forty per cent.

more a month for the simple white paper
upon which the Journal is printed than the
entire aggregate amount of the expenses of

mred in obedience to orders.

General Averill reports the defeat of Rarly
at Winchester, which must have 'aken place
immediately after he slipped away from Gen.
Wright.

The Tribune says in reference to the Niawas left unchanged, and the Schleswig-Hol- i from the fact that we now pay forty per cent. writing very pretty love poetry in the Cairo our office during the same period four years ego. In addition to the advance on paper, the cost of mechanical labor, of printing-type, ink, glue, molasses, tapea, and other indispensable articles, has increased in an equal proportion, while the taxes on advertisements. incomes, &c., swell office expenses to an imnewspapers cannot be published without an increase of the charges for subscription and advertising, and this increase can be arrested only by a general fall in prices,

The increasing consumption and adess has learned to appreciate the importance rancing prices have been for years admonish of the Georgia campaign, and the manner in ing paper-makers and the public of the neceswhich General Sherman has conducted it. sity for new paper material. Many substi-The fashion was formerly to regard the Pototutes have been tried. Straw, a cheap material mac as the great point of interest, where all obtainable in unlimited quantities, was made he able generalship and stubborn fights could available for coarse papers; but it has only found, but now we have the admission of met the demand in a very limited degree. A be Philadelphia American that few camyear ago, or more, some specimens of paper. paigns of this war have tasked the energies of said to have been made from maiz -fibre, were an army more severely than this march of exhibited at the rooms of the Department of Sherman from Chattanooga; it has been one Agriculture as the product of an experiment of unwearied toil, marching, intrenching, enducted in Austria under imperial patronage. fighting, manceuvring in every possible it seems that the experiments have been perway, and General Sherman has exhibited evered in and extended. The National Intelthroughout a degree of ability as a soldier igencer says the Hon, Isaac Newton, the Commeriting the highest encomiums. Nothing pissioner of Agriculture, has just received from can be more unfounded than the idea that Austria a package containing the most rehis victorious march from Chattanooga to | markable results of the manufacture of ladian Atlanta has been allowed by Johnston corn fibre. It embraces paper apparently voluntarily, and that the latter has prequal to the finest linen paper, and evideatly ferred to act upon a Fabian policy. The aperior in point of durability. Some of it in ought to be a good substitute for sarchment. ston was as formidable as he knew how to cimers of colored paper are remarkable make it. He had fortified every available or their evenuess and delicacy. Tissue paposition along the whole route in the most per, very light and transparent, is included; sentific manner, and he fought battles ob- tracing and drawing papers, preferred by actstinately at Resaca, at Dallas, and at Keneists to those of English and French manufacsaw, resorting to every effort of strategy to ture; cigarette pepers, black and brown, resist our march. The works constructed by flower paper, in beautiful colors, for the the rebels at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Alatoo | making of smiffeial flowers; silk paper of na Kenesaw, and the Chattahoochia are several qualities-in all sixty samples wonder of persevering labor and skill. How of paper, thick and thin, white and really strong they were may be inferred from colored, substantially useful and delicately the heavy loss austained by Sherman in his ornamental. They constitute a wonder of inassault on Kenesaw. After passing that genuity, and illustrate the power of invention point our army marched through many miles to create new forms from common materials, of successive lines of works. In fact as the and the utility of patient effort in developing army approached the river it seemed as the perfection of skill in industry. Nor is though the whole country had been ploughed this all. Bleached and unbleached crash, of up into immense farrows of earthworks. several kinds, are exhibited, from the same material, the fibre of corn bucks, or the outer overing of the ear, called in our Southern States shucks. But perhaps the most successmeant to defend the stream to the last, and ful result, in heavy fabrics, is oilcloth for floors, of which two different colors are

fully explain to us the essential objects of The process of paper-making has been for Sherman's campaign. One of the great ends years in development. The spinning and at which he has aimed has been the exhausweaving of maize fibre was commenced late tion of the rebel army, as he slowly but surein 1862. Both processes have been patented in Austria and other European countries, and ly pressed Johnston back into the centre of Georgis, and this movement was co-operative in this country. These results have been atwith Grant in the design to compel the weaktained under the direction of Dr. Chevalier Auer de Welsback, director of the Imperiod ening of all the outer points on the circle of printing establishment at Vienna, and superthe Confederacy, while its armies are driven intendent of the Imperial paper mills at into the centre. We do not give the fallest Schlegelmuh!, Austria. All portions of the busk are converted into paper-stuff, spinning stuff, or husk meal; which is mixed with common flour. Nineteen per cent of paper fibre, ten of spinning material, and eleven of feed stuff are obtained, together making forty per cent, leaving a refuse of sixty per cent, much of it fine fibre and glaten, which may yet be filtered and utilized. Nor does the invention, even in its n'ancy, lack the important element of profit. An expenditure of 273 740 florins in the manufacture yielded a gross return of 379,000 florins, and a net profit of 105,260 florins, exclusive of rent and use of capital employed. More particular information may be gathered at the Department of Agriculture. The Editor of the Intelligencer says he

shown, both apparently of suserior dura-

has never seen more beautiful, or firmer, smoother, or tougher paper, of every variety, frem the coarsest to the finest, than the specinens referred to above, made of corn shucks; indeed, they excel anything he has ever seen from cotton or linea.

FROM SHEEMAN'S FRONT-THE BATTLE OF VEDNESDAY-REBBLS REPULSED .- The Nashville Union of yesterday says: "A despatch from Gen. Shermar, received in this city on Thursday announces that a sanguinary battle occurred day before yesterday, near Decatur, which resulted in an important victory to our arms. We have as yet no particulars save the result. The General says: The enemy atscked Gen. Thomas fiercely, and were handsomely repulsed and roughly handled." Further details may be expected soon. The two armies are now on level ground; and the fighting is more nearly equal than heretofore. We have no doubt but that the rebel army will speedily be over whelmed."

The New York Tribune answers many quries, which have been addressed to Ritiadvances effective, guarding his extended line | tors everywhere, as to whether the payment ing up his supply depots, and making such ar- years from all drafts. Such payment, if made at any time prior to February last, does so exempt. In February, the law was changed movements. Some persons express apprehen- | so that the payment of \$300 thenceforth ex empted only for the impending draft; while since the passage of the act of this month there ened every day, for Forrest, Pillow, and other is no commutation whatever. All who are officers commanding detached forces, have | henceforth drafted, and are found liable, must serve in person or by substitute.

> LATEST FROM SHERMAN .- The Nashville Union of yesterday says: "We have nothing new from Sherman which we can divulge: we know, however, that everything is moving on finely, and that everything is working as well as possibly could work. We shall hear of great news soon."

> NEW YORK July 22. The Herald's correspondent, dated Hilton Head, July 13, says: Since my last letter here has been severe fighting by our forces on Johnson's Island under General Hatch, composing a part of our recent expedition. Saxton seat a regiment on Thursday to attack the rebel right, where a battery had been stationed. The men charged at double quiet, and so furiously that the enemy retired in great confusion. They came very near capturing the battery, which had just time to limber up and be off with considerable loss.
>
> A first eccurred on Saturday moning. A fight eccurred on Saturday morning. The enemy having received their reinforcements, an attack was made by the rebels, who advanced at 4 o'clock under the cover of a heavy for, and drove in our pickets, nearly opposite Fort Pringle. At a quarter before six they advanced in force and a fight of fifteen minutes followed, in which the rebels were thoseophyl venulged.

thoroughly repulsed. storoughly repulsed.

Strengthened again, they made another advance at half-past six, and attempted to carry our position by assault. Our troops reserved their fire till the rebels were almost upon them, when, with doubled-shotted guns, they cannot with man and are in the man and are in the man are in the

the m, when, with doubled-shotted guns, they opened with grape and cansister, mowing down the advancing columns by the sorre.

The infantry also kept up a desperate and continuous fire with muskery at such short range that great havoc was made in fire or ten minutes from the time of attack. They retreated in great confusion, without having reached even our from rifle-pits. Their actillary opened on us with great fury, under tillery opened on us with great fury, under which the rebel infantry took shelter. Our killed, wounded, and missing was only 82; and some of the wounded are only slightly injured.

The Herald's Washington special says there is almost universal regret here that Secretary Stanton's reported resignation is not con-firmed. Stanton has issued an order prohibit firmed. Stanton has issued an order prohibiting clerks from piving information respecting the business of the Department to outsidess. Secretary Fessenden has gone to New York. The Heraid's Snieker's Ferry correspondent of the 20th, says our forces under Gan. Wright pursued the rebels, under Barly and Breckinridge. At that point they had skirmishing with their rear guard, which was twenty-four baurs behind the main force. When near Purcellavilla, south of Snieker's Gap, Daffres's cavalry captured eighty-two of their wagons. More fighting was had, when our troops succeeded in reaching the ferry. Here they found the enemy in force, and Gen. Wright coming up, he threw several regi-Wright coming up, he threw several reg ments across the stream, who maintained the

He then commenced managements to de force in obsdience to orders.

The Tribune says in reference, to the Niagara Falls negotiations, that its Ritter has been engaged only in endeavoring to bring factor is a the artsgonists in any micable rather than a belligerent attitude, with the view to the initiative of the earners call for peace to be prosecuted at Washington. The movement has had immediage success.

The Tribune's Winchester special says that Averill's fight lasted three hours, in which the rebels lost Gas. Kelly and four pieces of srtillery, 200 mesoners, and 500 killed and wounded. Our loss is not over 11s killed and wounded, and none missing. wounded, and none missing.
We have a well authenticated report that
the robels have evacuated Atlanta.

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Important despatches were received here last night from which it is understood that ing party is retaking large amounts of plun-der from the rebala. Gen. Crook, while in pursuit on Monday

last, overtook the enemy at Snicker's Gap, where a sharp, and for a time, a terrific encounter took place. The rebels fought like counter took piace. The reversion and cattle devile, auxious to save the grain and cattle that they had succeeded in bringing that far, Gen. Orook, however, was determined they should not ecope. He captured 300 wagons beavily laden with grain, and took many prisoners. As usual, the enemy left his doad and wornsed on the field. NEW YORK, July 20,

The Commercial's Washington special says the War Department has positive information of the evacuation of Atlanta by Johnston's forces. 'It is believed that Gen. Sherman has by this time deepatched a large body of Stoneman's cavalry to Macon, in order to release the numerous India. of Stoneman's cavalry to Macon, in order to release the numerous Union officers confined there. The Tribune's Washington special says we now have upwards of 62,000 rebel prisoners,

Sr. Joseph, July 20.
Thornton's guerillas, 500 strong, are in Carroll county to-day, and will probably make an effort to crose the Missouri river. Gen. Fisk is pressing them hard, but his force is insufficient to crose much sate feeling.
Advices from Chillicothe state that Toornton was twenty miles south of the river this morring, where he told his men he was going

morning, where he told his men he was going to Heward county, but it is believed he will try to cross the Missouri and get South. WASHINGTON July 20 Persons who left the avmy of the Potomac yesterday moon and arrived here to day report all quiet before Petersburg, with the exception

the usual artillery duelling.

mercy of Grant's guns, which now con pletely command the city.

The war steamers which were sent in search of the Florida are returning, and report no trace of her in the latitude through which they were endered to cruise when they

The weather was excessively hot and every-

The sensational story of the New York

elegram from Indianapolis urging the ap-continent of General Butler to the vacancy. MEMPHIS, July 19, via Cairo, July 20. There has been nothing additional from Gen. Smith to-day except that Forrest was wounded in the head in the late fight. He
was taken to Okolona. The 7th rebel Tenmessee regiment, with the exception of portions of three companies, was captured. It
was conscripted in West Tennessee.
A rebel mail carrier by the name of Gientake was blief of Companion by the called

dale was killed at Germantown by our pickets last Sunday. Important papers were found on his person. Forrest had sent three or four small parties conscripting into West Tennessee, and for the purpose of raising horses and negroes. The latter are taken down South and sold. A large section of the South is said to be

will find its way to Memphis next season if the people remain loyal and the Governmen

It is stated that two thousand rebel prisoners and deserters have been picked up in Maryland since the late raid.

A rebel officer seked a lady near this city, during the raid, whether she thought he could get a captaincy in the Union army if he should descrt and bring seventy five men with him. He said it was his intention to come as soon

Prisoners say that John Morgan was with these raiders. It this be so, it accounts for their great success in stealing. The prison-ers taken represent sixty-three different regi-NEW YORK, July 20. The Tribune's beadquarters correspon

the Arioune's neacquaries correspondent, dated July 19th, says deserters report that the rebels intended to make an attack the day before, but from some cause deferred it. Deserters are continually coming into our lines, singly and in equads. They have doleful stories to tell.

The Tribune's despatch states that Martin-

dale is assigned the command of the 18th, and Terry to the command of the 10th corps. The Petersburg papers have suspended publication.
The Tribune's Washington special says

there are only a few straggling robe sthis side of the Rappabannock. The robel force succeeded in reaching Stanuton with their plunder. No plunder has been recaptured.

A headquarters despatch, of the 19th, to the Tribune, says rain has commenced falling. The new monster mortar has been introducing oth 200-pounder shell into Petersburg The Fulton, from Hilton Head on the 17th,

arrived this morning. Gen. Saxton is among the passengers. Rebel officers have been placed in buildings on Cumming's Point. Charlesto was being vigorously shelled. Fort Sum-ter has been subjected to a heavy fire from Morris Island. All the troops have returned from the recent expedition. Refugees report that the Union prisoners in Charleston are dependent of the property of the control of PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Philadelphia, July 21.

The Bulletin says an orderly, who arrived at Washington early this morning, left Fairfax at 9 o'clock pesterday morning, and reports an engagement going on between our force and the rebels at Leesburg.

Kansas Cirv, July 21.

On Sunday Capt. Moses, with forty-seven men of the 2d Colorado, while scouting near Fredericksburg, Clay county, came upon 300 bushwhackers. The advance of the rebels wore dressed in Federal uniform, and correct-

DUBLWHACKETS. The advance of the reverse wore dressed in Federal uniform, and correctly replied to the challenge of our men; but their whole force immediately after charged upon our troops, and a bloody little fight Captain Moses finally ordered his men to

Osptain Moses finally ordered his men to retreat. The rebel loss is sixteen killed and twenty-one wounded. We lost six killed and four wounded. Captain Moses had five bullets through his clothes, and his horse was shot four times, but both escaped.

Maj. Richards, with 250 men, immediately pursued the gue-illas in the direction of Knox-wille, when they broke into small bands and scattered into the brush.

New York, July 20,

The Herald's Washington special says that

The Herald's Washington special says that the Secretary of State has determined to make a formal demand upon the British Government for the surrender of the pirate Semmes, thus quiring that government to give the same ervance of international law that she has

observance of international law that she has exacted from all other nations.

The World's Washington special says that the rebel loss in the late raid amounts to two thousand. Montgomery county, Md., is overrun with stragglers. It is reported that the rebels dign's go into the Shenardoah valley, but hurried along for Richmond this side of the Rim. But down the state of the Rim. Plant and the state of the Rim. the Blue Ridge as fast as possible. This dis-poses of the report that they had halted, and gunboa's have driven away the batwhich were firing into our transports

on James river. Washington, July 21.
The National Republican has furnished the

The National Republican has furnished the following intelligence:

The Government received telegrams from Sherman this morning announcing that the enemy areaulted the Union lines three times yesterday, and was repulsed each time with no less to us. Our forces all fought behind earthworks, hence the small loss, but the enemy, coming out of the defences of the city to offer battle, suffered greatly.

The Star says despatches from Hunter report that the following has just been received from Gen. Averill:

NEAR MANCHESTER, July 20.

Breckinridge divided his force at Berry.

Breckinridge divided his force at Berry-ville last night, sending Early to Winchester, and taking the other toward Millwood. I stracked and defeated Early to-day in front of Winchester, killing and wounding over three bundred of his officers and men, and captured four cannon, several hundred applied and should tree bundred. and captured four cannon, several hundred email arms, and about two hundred prison-ers. Gen. Lilly is seriously wounded and in our bands. Col. Board, of the 5th Virginia, is killed. The cannon and prisoners have en sent to Martinsburg. The en-The enemy's loss n officers is beavy. present, are not included in the mentioned The following correspondence explains

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W. July 12, 1864.

DRAG Sig: I am authorized to say the ion, C. L. Clay, of Alabama, Professor Ja Holcombe of Virginia and Geo. N. Sander Dixie, are ready and willing to go at one ident or the Secretary of War; but the per-mission must include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully, GEO. N. SANDERS To Hon. H. GREBLEY.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 17, 1964. NIAGARA FALLS, July 17, 1864.
GENTLEMEN: I am informed that you are tuly accredited from Richmond as bearer of propositions looking to the establishment of peace; that you desire to visit Washington in filment of your missien, and that you far-It my information be thus far substan-cerrect, I em authorized by the Presi-of the United States to tender you his paduet on the ingrees proposed. r desire that Mr. Sanders shall ac conduct on the journey proposed, and t company you at the earliest time that wil spreable to you.

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY. C. C. Clay, James B. Holcombe, Jacob

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, ? July 18, 1864

Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th instant, which would have been answered on yesterday but for the beence of Mr. Clay. The sale conduct of the President of the United States has been tenichmond as bearen propositions looking to the establishmen peace. We are, however, in the confidennment, and en ely familiar with its wishes and o that subject, and we feel authorized to de-sre, that, if the circumstances disclosed in is correspondence were communicated to chunond, we would be at once vested with her gentlemen, with full powers, would in ew of bastening a communication so much be desired, and terminate at the earliest saible moment the calamities of war. respectfully solicit, through your inte ntion, a safe conduct to Was ence by any route which mey be designs rough your lines to Richmond. We wo ige our obligations to you for the interest ou have manifested in the furtherance of our isbes, and to express the hope that, in any them in person before you leave

We remain respectfully, yours, &c.,
[Signeo] O. CLAY, JR.,
J. H. HOLCOMBE, [Signeo] P. S -It is proper to add that Mr. Tas and has not been staying with

since our sejourn in Canada. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL July 18. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the man's of Mr. W. U. Jewett. The state of affairs therein presented being materially differat from that which was understood to exist the from that which was understood to exist to yo the President when he chausted me with the safe conduct it required. It seems to be son any account advisable that I should communicate with him by telegraph and solicitivesh instructions, which I at once shall proceed to do. I hope to be able to transmit the central this afternoon, and at all events I shall to not the service transmit the service to the service transmit. so at the earliest moment.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY. Messrs, Clay and Holcomba. CLIFTON EOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, ] Horace Greeley, Niagara Falls:

We have the bonor to acknowledge the re-reipt of your note of this date by the hands of Col. Jewett, and will await the further answer which you pr Very respectfully, &c., O. O. GLAY, Jr., J. HOLCOMBE, CLIFFON, July 18.

ote of this date, in which you state that fu her instructions from Washington will reach ou by noon to morrow, if there be no inte uption. One or perhaps both of us may hav o leave the Falls to-day, but will return i ine to receive the communication which you tropose to-morrow.

J. HOLGOMBE,
C. C. OLAY. propose to-morrow.

To Horace Greeley. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.

GENTLEMEN: At a late hour last even shington last evening, which must reach morrow. Should you decide to await their crival, I feel confident they will enable me ure you will regard as unavoidable on my

I am, yours truly, HORACE GREELEY. J. Holcombe, C. C. Ciay. EXECUTIVE MANSION, ]

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To Whom it May Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the resto Any proposition which emiraces are reconstration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war egainst the United States will be received and considered to the Examples of Covenment of the United Executive Government of the United stes, and will be met by liberal terms on ubstantial and collateral points, and the warer or bearers theraef shall have safe con

uct both ways. A. LINCOLN. (Sened)
Mejor Hay would respectfully inquire wheshes Prof. Holcombe and the gentlemen associated with him desire to send to Washesher and the send to Washesher and the send to washesher associated with him desire to send to Washesher and the send to washesher as well as ir gion by Mej. Hay any messages in reference to the communication delivered to him yes-terday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be received with such messages. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Thursday.

Mr. Holesmbe presents his compliments to tajor Hay, and greatly regrets that his return washington has been delayed by any exectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcom's received from him yeserday, to be delivered to the communication was accepted as a respons rday, to be delivered to the President. This letters of Holcombe and Clay to Hon. H.

CLIFTON, C. W., Thursday, July 21. The following is a copy of the original let-r held by me to deliver to the Hon. Herace eeley, and which duplicate I now furnish the Associated Press.
(Signed) WM. CORNELL JEWETT. CLIFFON HOUSE, C. W., July 21.

To Hon. H. Greeley:
Sig: The paper nanded to Mr. Helcombe
on yesterday in your presence by Major Hay,
and a name on the application in A. G., as an answer to the application in ar note of the 18th inst, is couched in the

fo lowing terms:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 18.

To whom it may Concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, which cances by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and will be met by leberal terms States, and will be met by leberal terms n substantial and collateral points, and the arer or bearers thereof shall have safe connet both ways. (Signed)

A. LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17t2 instant, in which you informed Mr. Jacob Thompson A. LINCOLN.

us his safe couduct on the hypothesis that we were duly accredited from Richmond as bearwere duly accreaited from minimum as ocar-ers of propositionous leading to the re-estab-lishment of peace, and decided to visit Wash-ington in fulfilment of this mission. This assertion, to which we then gave and still do our entire credence, was accepted by us as evidence of an unexpected but gratifying channe in the reliev of the Possident a change in the policy of the Presidence whice we feel authorized to night terminate in conclusions of a peace autually, just, honorable, and advantageous to the Norm and South. Exacting no conition but we should be dely accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proffering a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to be that the Pres-ident opened the door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for the full interchange of sentiments, and of free discussion of the conflicting opin as untrammelled effort to re we indeed could not claim the benefits of a safe conduct, which had been extended to us, in a character we had no right to assume and

had never affected to possess, but the uniform declaration of our Executive and Gongress, and their thrice-repeated and as often rejected attempts to open negotiations have furnished sofficient belief that a conditatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be most in a transcript. ates would be met in a temper of equal agranimity. We had before no hesitation communicated to the President of the Gon-federate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peace-ful solution of this unhappy stafe. We seel confident that you will join profound regret that the spirit seel confident that you will join in getting away with their plunder from Ma profound regret that the spirit ryland, that what they have managed to keep which dictated the step toward peace should Fardly pays them for their trouble.

not have continued to animate the councils of the wo governments taken time to reconsider this question, the most momentum event submitted to human statesmanship, in the elempt of becoming moderation and equity llowed, as their deliberations have. rayers and benedictions of every patriot s ristian on the habitual glob tosperity which is daily saidening ational heart might not have been inated, or, if the devaste there might not at lesst ha

n infused into its conduct something mon the spirit which softens and partially re sine spirit wheam somes and parenty re-ears its brutalities. Instead of the sate-con-it which we redicted and which your first fer gave us every reason to suppose would exhanced for the purpose of initiating ne-tiations in which neither Government in'd compromise its rights or its dignity, s document has been presented which provoke as much indignation as surprise. It bears n feature of resemblance to that original ture of resemblance to that originally fered, and is unlike any paper which ever fore emanated from the Constitutional Ex-nive of a free people, addressed "To whom may consern". It precludes negotiation ad prophecies in advance terms and condicome of peace. It returns to the original pol-cy of no bargaining, no truce with rebels nuti every man should have laid down his mas, submitted to the government and suad or mercy. What may be the explanation of is sudden and entire change in the views

of the President by this rude withdrawal of an everture for negotiations at the moment it was likely to be accepted. Of this emphatic recall of the words of peace just uttered, and the fresh blast of war to the bitter and we leave to the speculation who ad, we leave to the speculative who have means or inclination to penetrate the myste ies of his Cabines, or fathom the caprice of is imperial will. It is enough to say that we eve no use whatever for the paper which has een placed in our hands. We could not ansemit it to the President of the Confederate tates without offering him an indignity, disoring ourselves, and incurring the wellmerited scorn of our countrymen. andent desire for peace pervades the poole of the Uontederate States, we rejoice to be-lieve that there are few if any among them who would purchase at the expense of liberty, honer, and self-respect. If it can

be secured only by their submission to serms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restoration. If there be sny military au tocras in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manibe say military autocras in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are servants of the people, not their masters, and they have no more inclination than they have right to subvert social institutions of sovereigh States, overthrow their established constitutions, and to bare raway their heritage of self governments. This correspondence will not, however, we truet, prove fully barren of good results. If trust, prove fully barren of good results. there is any citizen of the Confederate States vbo has clung to the hope that peace was not thle with this administration of the Fad of such delusion; or if there be whose hearts have grown faint under

the sufferings and agency of this bloody strife, it will inspire them with fresh enery to endure and brave whatever may yet be requir We return our sincere thanks, and are

most respectfully and truly, your obedient

(Signed) C. C. CLAY, J. H. HOLCOMBE. CLIFTON HOUSE, July 21. Col. W. C. Jewett, Cataract House:
Six: We are in receipt of your note savising us of the departure of Hon. Horacs Greeley from the Falls, and that he regrets as the initiators as the initiators. the sad termination or the initiatory s eps taken for peace in consequence of a change made by the administration. We avail ourwes of this opportunity to inclose a lotter Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as intermediator Coursesy and kind offices as intermediator through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are very respectfully your obedient servants,

O. C. GLAY.

J. H. HOLOOMBE.

Washington, July 21.
The Administration have never had before them for consideration any proposition from the rebel authorities relating to peace. Whatever may be the facts concerning the reported conference at Niagara, the presumption is, that, while there has been no formal action on the part of this Government looking to initiatory measures for a negotiation of peace, it is not indisposed to hear from Nisgara or elsewhere whatever prominent bels, acting either as volunteers or autho ized commissioners, may have to say regard-ing this important subject, without, however, in any way committing itself to the considertion of any propositions or views which may

be suggested WASHINGTON July 21 Military critics belie led to attack Grant for self-pre Depositions, which may not now be di-valged, have been made to prevent the rebel raiders, now on their way to Richmond, from reaching that city without molestation the recapture of a large portion of their plun

The report of Secretary Stanton's resignation is more prevalent to day than ever, but it is undoubtedly false. New York, July 21.

The Philadelphia Ecquirer correspondent, in his account of the visit to Richmond by Col. Jaques and Edmund Kirk, (Mr. Gilmore) author of the Pines, &c., says it is generally produced to the produce of the Pines. inderstood that the object was the restoration of peace. Col. Jaques, with whom the idea originated, proposed a year ago to visit Richmond, and gained permission to pass our lines, but got no further than Petersburg, when he returned without material success. He found our prisoners on Bell Island com f reably cared for. rably cared for.

The Commercial's Washington special says:

this expected that nearly all the plunder caried out of Maryland will be re captured.

BALTIMORE, July 21.

All the bridges, track, and telegraph line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been thoroughly repaired and all is again presed for travel. opened for travel.

General Hunter reports that he has driven
the enemy from Winchester, Berryville, and
all other points within forty or fifty miles of
the road, and no apprehensions for our eafety WASHINGTON, July 21.

There are many rumors and some facts relative to the situation in the Shenardosh val-ey. The enemy was first brought to a stand er Leceburg, and they soon discovered that there were at least three separate columns in pursuit. Skirmish fighting ensued for two or three days.

Small bodies of the enemy succeeded in seceping, but the main force was gradually pushed to the westward through the moun-

ins. One division, in attempting to create diversion toward Winchester, was faller on by Averill and roughly handled tacked this morning, but with what result There are rumors that forces are moving up from Richmond to help Breckinridge out, but they do not as yet rest on any good founda-

ree hundred wagons is not confirmed. It is nown, however, from other sources that a considerable number of wagons, more or less to avily laden, have been retaken.

Small squads of prisoners arrive daily, and acturive of those taken by Averill we have to ken some 400 hundred since the enemy with-

drew from Maryland.

An order has been issued to-day from the War Office by Secretary Stanton forbidding all persons employed in the several bureaus from communicating any information what-ever respecting the business of the departent to any person not on duty in one of the ffices without written or verbal authority of

the Secretary.

Lew Wallace has been tendered the nomination for Congress by his district. He decides, on the ground that he can better seve his country in the field. COLUMBUS, O., July 21.

An order from Provost Marshal-Genera ry, received here to-day, announces that no remiums will hereafter be paid by the gov-ment for the procuration of recruits, and at beither drafted men nor substitutes, furpished either before or after the draft, are en-

it led to bounty.
It is the general opinion here among millery men that it is a forced construction of the aw to say that these men are not entitled to tery men that it is a forced cor bounty. Washington, July 21.

Eighty-one rebel prisoners have been cought here from Sandy Hook, Md. They state that they were in charge of one of the plunder teams, and were overtaken near Spicker's Gap by a portion of the pursuing ferce under Crook. A fight immediately follewed, but they could not save the train, and destroyed it by fire and retreated, leaving transfers and others at the mercy of our A letter received by an officer in Washing-

ton from Sandy Hook states that many strag glers from the retreating rebel forces into that place daily and surrender them The men are worn down by rapid marching, and many of them are barefoot and their othes torn to tatters.

The Evening Star learns from a former citizen of Madison county, Va. who has for seeme time been sojourniog in Fairfax county, that he has reliable information showing that the rebel raiders met with so many mishaps

point the enemy seemed only to be dismonnted dayalry, who fought no from behind logs, sturape, and huge rocks and trees. Here, however, the rebels were posted all along the south bank of the stream, held their ground, and displayed a disposition to fight. During the day part of Schofield's and Howard's corps gained a footing on the south beck. In the meantime on the left the Army of the Pennessee swung around and struck the Augusta railroad, from two to three miles of Stone mountain. Garrard's cavalry, on

the flank, performed its work well. The enemy was thrust back and the track tern up for miles. Only the main road was left open to the rebols, for Rousseau had swiftly and quietly penetrated to their rear and cut the Mobile road. The enemy's situation grew seriously un-

ATLANTA, GA., July 22.

ine. Notking more serious than skira

niles on the southeast side of the Chautaha

nated cavalry, firing from behird log

te poste i all along the south bank of the

ream and they became exceedingly sensitive our further advance. Parts of Schoffeld Howard's corps crossed the creek, how

Chattahoochie, had swung around until the

Rousean had seriously interfered with

Rouseatt had sectionary interfered water communication slong the Mobile Railroad, if indeed he had not interrupted it altogether. Only the Macon road was left open to the rebeis, and their situation began to grow des-perate. On the 17th of July Joe Johnston

was relieved from command of the rebeing, and Hood was appointed to succeed

army, and node was appointed to succeed tim. As the rabel papers next morning mads it evident that Mood was put in command on account of his desperate fighting qualities, we all began to look auxiously for battle. On the afternoon of the 12th portions of Pal-

mer's corps crossed Peach-tree creek. Dil

vorth's, formerly Dan McCook's, brigade

ierce opposition as it advanced toward the high ridge held by the rebels. One regiment,

e 52d Ohio, being somewhat ahead, was s riously assailed that it was compelled to

rive way, and its commanding officer, Lieut.
Col. Clancy, was captured. The integrity of
the line, however, was speedily restored, and
the brigade was firmly established south of

Col. Mitchell's brigade was hurriel down

o the support of Dilworth and also crossed he creek. Our loss in this affair was a little bort of two hundred and fifty men. On the morning of the 29th Hooker's corps

On the morning of the 29th Hooker's corps ossed the creek to the left of Palmer's and

ook position in some low grounds along the tream without fortifying. Still further to te left Newton's division of Howard's corps

ed crossed and moved out of the bottom

he gher ground, indeed upon a pertion of the some ridge before spoken of as entending along the south side of the creek and occu-pied by rebels. Immediately upon advanc-

ng to this position, Gen. Newton's men com-

enced to fortify. They were still engaged this work when about three o'clock in the

thermoon they were assailed with desperate erry by Bates's and Walker's divisions of sardee's corps. The rebells came up in some acces in two lines and some in three, and in the of the part for startly learn and the part for the part for startly learn and the part for the part for startly learn and the part for the part f

pite of the most fearful losses advanced re

atedly to within two or three rods of on

nea. Kimbali's brigade was on the right of

the division, and for a moment seemed to waver, but fresh troops were speedily hurried up, and from Kimball's right along Blakers front to Bradley's extreme left the entire div-sion stood firm as rock. The storm which

ted struck Newton's so fiercely rolled over toward the left of Hecker's corps. Gen. Wards division held the left of the

tht. The advance of the rebel skirmish s towards Hooker's lines indicated their in-

and from the low ground along the cresh o higher ground in front. On this high ground they were in line, with New-on's division on the left, and Johnson's di-

sion of Paimer's corps on the right.
Just as they had reached the crest of the

ridge, with a considerable stratch of open ground in front, they were met by the rebel hautalions composed of Stewart's and parts of Hood's old corps also advancing hastily in

e lines deep from the woods beyond. Fo

e first time in the campaign the fight took

est the whole of Booker's corps struck sim-

eformed its line and fought with redoubled

Gen. William's division also glaviously dis-

i guished itself. Knipe's brigage, composed exclusively of Eastern troops, contended in a partiolic and glorious rivalry with Col. Rob-

son's, which are nearly all Western troops, bile Regers's, made up from both sections,

d its duy as well. Gallant Ool, McGroar-, 61st Ohio, received one more in addition his previous numerous wounds, and will

obably lose an arm. From Williams's division the attack ex-

nded to the left of Johnson's division of Palmer's corps. Col. Anson McCook was promoted to the command of Gen. Carlin's brigade. One of his regiments gave way temporantly, but his skillful dispositions enabled him to rally it almost immediately, and the

tire brigade covered both itself and leade

with imperishable honor.
Such portions of our line as I have mentioned have been massed for this attack against at least one half the rebel army. By

nightfall the enemy was utterly discomfitted

be hed failed to break our lines at a single point, and retired in disorder, leaving his dead, many hundreds, on the field. Thus ended this sanguinary conflict. No more brilliant victory has crowned the Union

arms since the beginning of the war

General Hooker has earned anew the grati

tide of the nation, Palmer, Newton, Ward, Williams, Geary, and their subordinits and soldiers cannot be too highly

praised. Gen. Johnson was as faithful her

Our loss will amount to two thousand men

incipally on Hooker's front, because his cops fought in open fields. The rebel loss killed, wounded, and prisoners will reach

were killed outright. Three rebel Briga-

d ers were killed, Stephens, Festherston, an

org.
McPherson drove the enemy several miles

Blair operating on the extreme left, Logan next, and Dodge next, partly in line and part-

y in reserve. Blair's corps advanced a mile

and a half south of the Aug sta railroad Gen. Grestam, who commanded his right division, was grievously wounded. Alto-gether, the operations on the left were highly successful. On the morning of the 2.4s, "Johnson's and Bairo's divisions of Palmer's

corps were moved forward, and after a brisk centest, in which we lost perhaps a hunfred men, the rebels were driven from the ridge in front, the whole of which was now in our presession. By the merning of the 221 the rebels had withdrawn entirely from Palmer's and Hooker's front, and at 2 A. M. parts of the 221 the respective present the pr

our army entered Atlanta. We may have some fighting yet for the full possession of the city, but I consider that for the present the campaign is substantially closed. F.

Msj. Gen. James B. McPherson was in

stantly killed on the 21st. A ball passing through the left lung. His remains are ex-pected here by special train to-morrow.

Carro, July 24. Memphis papers of the 22d say that General

Scalch's command is moving into Memphis. F fly of the prisoners capturned at Tupelo, mostly from the 3d Kentucky cavalry, among them one Captain, two Licettenants, and four Sergeants, were brought in and lodged in

nison. Others are expected to arrive soon.
Two bundred wounded rebs prisoners left

upelo for want of transportation.

The Bulletin says Gen. Strong arrived at rand Gulf on the 15th with no opposition.

The rebel Gen. Richardson has given notice to all persons conscripted in West Louisiana who do not report within ten days would be considered jayhawkers and shot down with-

t mercy.
The news received from Shreveport con-

a recounting the defeat of Banks, con-

sins the following elegant and chivalron

Long will the accursed Yankee race ramam

the native volture holds high revelry or

ed small parties of batternuts.

captured several Confederate Lieutenants

NASHVILLE, July 24.

ation to attack, and his troops, in anticip ion of the same, were moved speedily for-

eached the Angusta road, two miles we

The enemy's haughty stronghold has onen-

ed its gates; the streets resound with the

remp of our victorious soldiers; the city rings

with exuitant cheers, and our flag flusts from

mires and forts. The following is a brist re-

ome of operations for the past few days:

The lest of our army cressed the Unattahoo-

The army of the Tennesses wears the hon-

or of effecting a lodgment on the south-east

ank. All the day of the 18th was consumed

skirmiebing, but the work at times was

warm, though the losers were light. The

weather was mild and pleasant, and occasion-

showers cooled the acid and simost un-

For several railes, after leaving the river,

be advance was somewhat impeded by the

nevenness and ruggedness of the country

which is traversed by ridges, and dotted with

bille covered with pines and oak, and dark-

ened by laxuriant vines, and out by inpu-

merable ravines, such as are found among

Early on the morning of the 19th we reach-

ed the north bank of Peach Trea creek a

not inconsiderable water course winding to

the north of Atlanta, running westward, and

emptying into the Chattahoochie. Up to this

this on the 18th.

fferable atmosphere.

the Alateona mountains.

pleasant, and Hood, on the 17th, relieved Johnston and was expected to fight and not rup. All looked for battle. The sternoon of the 18th witnessed the crossing of Peach Tree Oreels by a portion of Palmer's corps. Dilworth's (late Gen. Dan McCook's) brig-

ade of Davis's division met with a stubborn resistance, the enemy being posted on a high ridge. The 521 Obio, a little advanced, was orne down, and in withdrawing lost Lient. Col. Clancy, commanding, who was made a prisoner. The line was soon repaired, and the origade held a position on the south bank. Mitchell's Brigade hurried to Dilworth's

support and also crossed the creek. Our loss

in this movement reached 200.

On the morning of the 20th, Hooker crossed the creek on the left of Palmer and he too established his line in low grounds along the s ream without fighting. Howard moved from the bottom ground and placed Newton on the main ridge held by the enemy on his eft, when the troops begun to fortify. While thus engaged Bates's and Walker's divisions of Hardee's corps drove at us with all the furious impetuousness that desperation leads. Cheering forward in two lines, and often is three, they valorously advanced over swaths of their own slain to within three or four rods of our line. Kimball's brigade held Howard's right. He was sorely tried, but determined valor prevailed, and though the foe displayed a tenscity almost almost sublime, he was re-

pulsed in every charge. Blake's and Bradley's brigades won imperis bable honor. The fighting began at half-past 2 in the afternoon. Howard remained adim moveble as the rocky beights he held, and the wave of furious assault swept over to the right, and dashed madly against Hooker's wall of veteran soldiers.

ltaneously, although this move of battle elled from left to right. Ward's divison was Ward's division held the left of the corns Geary's the centre, and Williams's the right. ngaged a minute or two sooner than the The stubborn advance of the rebel skirmish Face to face the combattants stood firing ers, like heavy rain dreps, foretold a storm, deadly volleys into each others become at lines not more than fifeen feet apart. In Col. Harrison's front a hand to hand conflict actaand Hooker hurried his troops from low ground to higher, farther to the front. News ly took place in which officers, as wall as men were engaged. In Col. Colburn's lines top, of Howard's division, joined the left of Hooker's corps, and Johnson's division, of they met each other so furiously that they sed one beyond the other and exchanged Paterson's corps, joined his right. The corps frentte renew the conflict. From Col. Wood's extreme left to Harrison's right Ward's whole had scarcely gained the crest of the ridge when the eager foe, composed of Steward's vision except two regiments was in the ont line and furiously engaged. Geary was braves and part of Hood's old corps, emerged volved a moment afterward and Willia from the woods that fringed a short space of ultaneously with Geary. If the left of ary wavered for a moment under the first le shock, it was only to illustrate is die pond explanee for it instrate. open ground stretching from the base, and swept tumultuously toward our line.

For the first time since the campaig opened two lines of battle met in open field, and struggled face to face for the mastery. There, in fair fight, line to line, man to man, the two armies stood and battled so closely that each could see the other's eyes, and the lines were often not over fifteen feet apart. On Col. Harrison's front hand-to-hand conflicts schally took place, and officers clashed swords, while bayonets met. On Coburn's centre the lines met, and so impetuously that they interlocked, and some parts of the ine passed, changed front, and closed again, each fighting in an opposite direction. Ward's division fought gloriously. Gearg's division was stunned at first, but recovered, and brightened its record. Willia ns's overdid itself in valiant deeds. Knipe, with his E satern column, fought side by side with Robin. son's Western bone and muscle, and both nowed a path wherever their lines were led. would not disparage Rogers's, either, for they let none surpass them.

Among the wounded is Colonel S. J. Mo-Groarty, of the 61st Ohio, who will doubtless lose an arm.

The battle extended to right of Hooker and struck Johnson beavily on his left, but Col. Anson G. McCook commanded Gen. Carlin's brigade, in that General's absence, and, ugh one regiment was thrown into some disorder at first, it was rallied and replaced in line, and the brigade and leader fought only as the heroic fight. Half at least of the entire rebel army, thus battered and stormed at our defiant lines, rolled back at every charge with fearful loss. They essayed again and again to break our line, but still were unsuecessful. At nightfall, discouraged at the bloody and unprofitable denguement, the rebel hosts retreated in haste, leaving the ground over which we fought cumbered and gory with hundreds of dead and wounded. Ristory will not pencil a more furious strug gle, nor the time engaged a bloodier one since the war began.

Hocker, Nent with honors, must bear still another tribute from a grateful people. Mc-Pherson, Lowen, Paimer, Newton, Ward. Williams, Geary, Johnson, and a host of others, will reap bright rewards.

Oar loss will reach 2,000. Hooker suffermost severely, because fighting mostly in the open field. The rabel less will reach 6.000, from 900 to 1.200 of whom were killed. Brig. Gen. Stevens, Fee therstone, and Long. of the rebel army, were killed. Beard and Davis had just arrived, and a heavy skirmish contest lasted the whole day. McPnerson with Blair on the extreme let Logan in the centre, and Dodge on the right, the latter partly in the reserve, drove the enemy several miles, and routed him whenever found. His extreme left swang around to a point a mile and a half south of the Augu ta Railroad. Gen. Greshan, commanding his right division, was severely wounded.

On the 21st Jonson's and Baird's divisions. of Paterson's corps, were moved forward, and after some severe skirmishing, in which we suffered to the extent of seventy-five or one bundred men, the rebels were dislodgee, and we occupied the ridge. Tais morning reconnoisances along our front failed to discover any foe in force. As I gather items for transmission I learn that the army is entering Atlanta. Prison-

ers essure us that the fighting is not over, but that at Oedar Bluffs we will find Hool arrayed for a stubborn battle. Atlanta is cause enough for jubilation, and assure you that the army is indulging itself.

BERRY. [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] APLANTA, GA., July 22. A glorious victory has been followed by MONDAY, JULY 25, 1864

to which we publish on the first page of is morning's Journal will attract univers edicicus, firm, and explicit. Every go itigen must welcome it as the guarants f reace and justice at the approaching ele

DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL MCPHERS IN We have intelligence, which we fear canno e doubted, that Major General James B. Mc herson was killed during last week's assaul Re, and trees, the 19th we had reacted the sun bank of Peach-Tree creek, a considerastream running north of Atlanta and the ward into the Chattaboochie. The rebuls n Atlanta. This gallant young Onioan hel e army rank of Captain in the Engineer orps, having graduated at West Puint is 853, and was appointed Major General of clunteers in October, 1863. If he has fallen e service has lost one of its brightest intel ects and one of its most skiltul leaders, bu n the south side. Meantime our left wing, the army of the concesses troops, of which first crossed the we shall defer any more extended notice of isclaims upon the gratitude of the country ntil we receive an official notification of his eath, if indeed the mournful intelligence cone hierarchin. In conjunction with Gre-ca's Kentucky division they drawn away e rebels who were on this road and tore up versl miles of track. shall prove true. General Sherman has occupied Atlanta

An account of his operations from the time he gained the line of the Chattaboochie until th cupation of Decatur on Monday last will found on our first page. On Wednesday the battle was renewed by Hooker's corps for the postession of Atlanta, and the rebels were defeated with great less and slaughter. If Joe Johnston was relieved because he did not deem t prudent to fight for the retention of the city, is successor, General Hood, made a very unfortunate movement in assaulting our forces for his terrible defeat rendered it impossible for him to hold Atlanta, and compelled him to retire from the great manufacturing and gricultural centre of the State of Georgia while Sherman's occupation of Decatur cuts the rebels off from their line of retreat to ward Les by the way of Augusta. While then our troops held the approaches to Atlanta from the esst and south, and the main army of Sherman is on its north, we are relieved from all necessity of nowspeaking of the movements t General Rousseau menacing the east by the telegraphic announcements of his progress. Our gallant Kentuckian left Nashville ver a fortnight since, and, after a rendezvous Decatur, started to cut the Alabama railoads which connect with these in Georgia, incentrating at Atlanta. In pursuance his plan he crossed the Coosa and the Tallaoosa rivers, and, leaving Montgomery to the est, descended through Dadesville toward the Montgomery and Opelika road, and at the same time doubtless occupied the branch road or Opelika to West Point, leading to Atlanta, nd also the branch to Girard, leading to Ma con. The destruction of these roads has been ntirely unexpected, and therefore unopposed. and, if it has been entirely successful, it isolates Hood's army and places it at Sherman's

mercv. We regard this campaign as the most efficient of the war. It has achieved the condest of Georgia from its northwestern exemity to a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles without a serious reverse, and has accomplished the destruction of the cost valuable works which the rebels possessed and upon which they depended for nunitions and clothing. We are not prepared speak of the fate of Hood's army, but we o not see how it can escape the skilful oils of our glorious rebel hunter Sherman We may have more stirring news on our legraphic page. TRADE REGULATIONS .- We understand that

a order has been assued to all railroads and steamboats forbidding them to deliver any roduce or merchandize within this State ithout a permit from Col. Farleigh, the post commandant, who will issue such permits upon the recommendation of Captain Womack, the District Provost Marshal. The following circular from the Treasury

Department to Mr. Gallagher has just been eceived: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1864.

Six: By the recent act of Congress the purchase of products in States declared in insurrection is altogether prohibited, and the transportation of goods, wares, and merchandise into such States is greatly restricted, and confined to the necessary supplies of loyal citzens within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States. To meet the provisions of this act regula-ons are now being prepared, and, until they re completed and put into effect, and you are etified thereof from this department, you will grant no more authorities for the pu

hase or transportation of products in or fro to se States, nor to transport to or sell within noh States any goods, wares, or merchandise betwee, either under existing trade authorties or otherwise.

No boat or other vehicle of transportation will be cleared by you or permitted to go to an incurrectionary State with any goods, wares, or merchandise on board, except such as belong to the United States or are being transported under contract of sale to them. and except sutter's supplies, the shipment of which you will carefully restrict to the pro-

which you will carefully restrict to the provisions of the present rules and regulations in regard thereto.

Respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To W. D. GALLAGHER, Esq., Louisville, Ky. If this order is strictly interpreted it will ear very heavily upon our city and State, out we must await the receipt of the regulations now in course of preparation, before we

can suggest any remedy for the consideration f Secretary Fessenden. We are confident that no true and loyal Kentuckian need fear the operations of this order, and we therefore hope all our citizens will submit to them cheerfully, and look to the heads of department at Washington to make such modifications as justice and the

actual necessities of Kentucky may require.

GUERILLAS IN HANCOCK COUNTY .- On the 20th instant, some excitement existed in Harrodsburg, occasioned by the rumors then revailing of a force of three hundred guerilin Hancock county, near Hawesville. Tre querillas were reported as scouring the country and depredating with impunity. Three hundred Federal troops were stationed at Big Spring, and they were getting ready to go in oursuit of the marauding band. On the evening of the 19th, twenty five guerillas passed through Cloverport, with fifty Federal soldiers pursuit. The Union troops were about three hours behind the advance of the fleeing gang. The Cannelton Home Guards, numbering one hundred effective men, were preparing to move out and hunt down the thieving bordes. Hancock county appears to be overrun by guerilla bands, and the citizens ere determined to expel the marauders from

the country. Six rebel prisoners were received at be Military Prison in this city on Saturday night, from Lexington. The prison is gradually growing crowded again. PROCLAMATION BY GOV. BRAMLETTE-MODE

OF CONDUCTING THE AUGUST ELECTION. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. FRANKFORT, KY., July 22, 1864. To the Officers of Elections and Citizens of Kentucky: On the 1st Monday in August next an elec-

on throughout the State will be held, to fill non throughout the State will be held, to hill regious important county and district offices. The Constitution makes it the duty of the Shief Executive "to take care that the lawa be faithfully executed."

This duty can only be performed through agencies given by law for their execution All laws must be "executed" through the ap-

All laws must be "executed" through the apprinted agents, and in the manner prescribed by law, otherwise the pretended execution will be a violation of law.

The officers of election are the only agents through whom the elections, under the Constitution and laws, can be lawfully conducted.

It is the duty of the officers of election to conther it be conducted. It is the duty of the ometer of the state. The teins accounts of a hurricane which passed over that town early in June. The steamers Stella and Dan Lewis and seneral buildings were destroyed. Corn crops were injured. The rebel General Dick Taylor, in a con-gratulatory order to the army of West Lon-ismarrecounting the defeat of Rucks, consee that it be conducted in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the State. The right of free suffrage is secured to every citi-zen having the legal qualifications to vote, and adequate penalties are denounced against "all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, turnult, or other improper practices." Every good citizen, who would preserve

Every good citzen, who would preserve be right of 'free suffrage,' should give his esistance, when required, to aid the officers election in the faithful discharge of their uties according to law. The officers of election, legally appointed, hong will the accurred Yankee race remember the great river of Texas and Loudisians. The characteristic here of its turbid waters as a darkertinge from the liberal admixture of Yankee blood. The cruel alligator and the invenous gharfish feast on rich food, and the revenous gharfish feast on rich food, and have the exclusive right to determine whether any one who demands to vote, has the requi-site qualifications fixed by the Constitution and laws; and any attempt, directly or indi-

tly, to interfere with or control the exer at discretion; or any imposition by m or by others of any

interest in preserving

se" to those by law antitled

ar in mind that each should have hi not be imposed upon any voter; and the ntion of a voter, stamps perjury upon to ur attention to the only tests which can be

ally imposed. estitution declares that "every free the MALS CHIZZE of the age of 21 years, o has resided in the State two years, or in county, town, or city in which he offers to one year next preceding the election ill be a voter; but such voter shall have en, for sixty days next preceding the elec-on, a resident of the precinct in which he fers to vote, and he shall vote in said pre-

not, and not elsewhere."

To be qualified to vote, the person must be rections be write-must be a mate-must be a critism, either native born or natural-zed, and have the residence of two years in the State, and sixty days in the precinct; or me year in the county, town, or city, and inty days in the precinct where he offers to

If any one of these tests be wanting, the ster abould be archided.
When officers of elections do not know a version offering to vote to be a qualified election; it is their duty to interrogate him under atement he appears to be qualified be shall the admitted to vote, unless his right is dis-puted by one of the judges or sheriff or some other person present. If so disputed, the judges thall hear witnesses, not expecting two in number on each side, as to his qualifi-cations; and decide as may appear right from proof and the statements of the party. Revised Statutes, 484, Rules by which ofers are to determine the resid nship of an elector are prescribed in article chapter 32, page 432 to 435, vol. 1, Revised

ization, is lost, and all right to vote, by mmitting the offences embraced in the act pproved March 11, 1862, known as the law of expatriation, viz: Chapter 109—An Act to amend shapter 15 of the Re-vised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation,

nd Aliens."

ec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the monutealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this nger be a citizen of Kentuchy, nor shall he again be a kinem, except by permission of the Legislature, by a chersl or special statute. Sec. 2 That whenever a person attempts, or is called n, to exercise sny of the constitutional or legal shats and privileges belonding only to citizens, whis and privileges belonding only to citizens, entucky, he may be required to negative on each the perturbative provided in the first section of this act; not upon his failure or refusal to do so, shall not be rmitted to exercise any such light or privileges.

It an applicant to vote is believed to come within the pravisions of the Expatriation act aforesaid, he should be required to negative, on eath, the facts set forth in the list section as it qualification. In times like the present, in many localities, it would not be an improper exercise of camion to require all applicants to promite any on eath the activation which averages. regative on oath the acts which expatriate ose who commit them. But under paid those who commit them. But under plin of victating the law, let nothing be added to or diminished from the cath prescribed by law. The law requires that the person offering to vote should state on oath—that he has not entered into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in either a civiliant containing them.

or military capacity, nor into the service of he so called Provisional Government of Ken-ucky, in either a civil or military capacity, ince the 10th day of April, 1862, nor has he ss.to taken up, or continued in arms, nor s he given since that date any voluntary id and assistance to those in arms against the nited States or the State of Kentucky. This embraces all that any voter upon the subject of expatriation can be lawfully required to state on oath. The embodying of

and of the oath and duty of the officers of These rules embody the existing law in regard to all elections in Kentucky, except that, at a presidential election, the soldiers of the State are allowed, by express statute, to vote As the Chief Executive, I enjoin upon all

fficers charged with the execution of the law a taithful observance thereof; and invoke the assistance of all good citizens, as they would preserve their chartered liberties, condially to essist the constituted authorities to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."
THOS. E. BRANLETTE.

THROAT DISEASES .- When reaching to t e yox the voice, from this and other cause comes hoarse, and, by neglect, an entire as of voice is often experienced. Brown's chial Troches will be found invariab; MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, on the 18th inst., Dr. John Firz-absent o Miss Annie K. Leaher, both of this city. At Calvary Church, in this city, on Thursday, July I, by the Kev. E. L. Wells, Mr. G. W. Warson, of oldwater, Michigan, to Miss B. B. Preusch, of New Friedrich In Hamilton, Ohio, July 15, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, tel. D. C. Warson, of Baltimore, to Miss Lulle F. Veatherkond, of Lincoln county, Kentucky.

DIED. At Westboro, Mass, on the 14th inst., at the resistance of his brother, after a painful and lingering theses, Mr. J. P. Cuarts, in the 57th year of his age.
At her residence, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, inly 21, 1846, ELIZABLYH PRATHER, consert of the late Thomas Prather, aged 70 years and 2 cays. In Louisville, on the morning of the 20th July oseph H., infant son of Jos. H. and Julia M'Gill ged 10 menths and 15 days.

On Thursday morning, July 21, 1864, Johnnie H ally chird of William and Eliza M. Bax, aged 1 year: sen hs and 9 days. ied, at his residence, Oak Grove, Christian county, a tucky, on Thursday, July 14, 1881, Francis W. C. NER, aged 54 years.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, July 33, 1864. The premium rates for gold flucfusted considerably uring the week, and they are higher than on last a urday. The money market was very tight. Orders a Washington are a little better. We quote gold, liver, &c., as follows:

···· 16014 BANK NOTE LIST.

PORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL BY MESSES. HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGLBY. notes; Ohio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana,

Five per cent U. S. Notes. UNCUBRENT. UNCUERENT.

1 dis. Illinois—
Solvent......

1 dis. Ilowa.......

1 dis. Iowa......

Wisconsin—
Solvent....

1 dis. Missouri—
It dis. In good ett.
Discredited

4 dis. Louisiana— 1 dis. Discre. Discre. Solvent.... See dis. Merch. Bk. Cresc't City Bank.... Bk. of Louisiana... 5@7 dis. 60 dis. 60 dis. 15 dis. 15 dis. 30 dis. 0 teles 50 dis. 0 teles 6 Baltimore ... 1 dis. Alabama ... 74 dis. Interior .... 13 dis. Georgia ... 74 dis. Alcohol.—We quote 76 #cent at \$3.50, and \$8 # cent at \$3.50, and \$8 # cent at \$3.50, and \$8 # cent at \$3.50, and \$5 # cent at \$3.50, and \$5

BUTTER-In good demand. We quote common o good at 30@35. BERSWAX-Prices firmer, and beeswax is in de-BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut,

bala.—Its mass rules each y at its 10 russium, oak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure.

Isale Rope and Condage—Starker remains quiet.
We quote bale rope at 929½ for mackine, and 3½390 or hand-made, Manilla rope at 3627c, hemp rope at 14315c, hemp twine at 25630c, batting twine at 25c, and baling twine at 15@15%c. Eagging—There is a 'ester domand in this article, ind prices advanced to 1/620.

Erans—There is a fair domand, and prices remain to the state of the

noms-Common saleable at \$2 50@3, fancy at \$2 75 25, and extra Shaker at \$3 75@4 \$ dozen.

HEESE—There was a fair demand during the week. nd prices are advanced to 190 for Western Roserve d 19%c for Hamburg.

CANDLES-Market active and prices unchanged, with

les of 13 and 14 ez star at 33@340, and 17@18c for

Corron Yanns-In fair demand at advanced price e quote sales of No. 500 at 830, No. 500 at 800, and

ote cotton twine at \$1.50, and candlewick at \$1,75. COAL-Advanced. Pittsburg selling at 30c 3 bushe , half barrels \$1 60, do from-bound \$2 00, ha ces \$1 20, ten-gallon kegs \$1 20, do iron-bo

all feaches are saleable at 14816s. Apples are ling at 829%c B b.

8668-The market ruled stoudy during the week d sales were made at 18@200 78 doz. Flour-The market for flour was dull through

FEATHERS-There is a good demand, and prices are chapged at sec. GROCKELZE. - Market dull and prices as to coffee hanged. We quote his coffee at from 55@56c. Orleans brown sugar firm, and we quote at @27c; standard, powdered, and granulated, at ced to 34@35c. We quote New Orleans molass t \$1 15@1 20, and slrups \$1 20@1 40. Pepper 47@48

pice 38@40c. Ginger 44@40c. Bicat@14%c. Teas c@82. GRAIN—The receipts of grain curing the week were The market for oats was fair at 98595c, with sales from store at \$1.

The market for barley was very quiet, almost not GREASE-Firm. We quote brown at 121/2c, yel t 13c, and white at 13/2c. Butcher lard at 16/2c Tallow at 12%[150.
GHENT BAGS—SCATOR AT 2025]20 for new reserved.
GHENRO—Advanced. We quote sales at 21 0 21 5
HEMP—The demand is light, with very little offer

ing, and prices remain unchanged. Kentuc saleable at \$1 35@1 50 % ton. A good article mands higher prices.

Hidden prices.

Hidden prices, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10@11c salted at 13@14c, dry salted at 18@20c, dry flint at 29@ 22c, hogskins 40@50c each, and sheepskins \$1 80@1.50.
har—There was a fair domand during the week at our last quitations. We quote at 220@22 % tou.

the supply. Sales at 25@30c. IRON AND STREE - Iron unchanged. We quot pig iren, hot blast at \$75@60 per ton. No cold blas shoes 16c, plough slabs 15/2c, plough plates 16/20 LINE AND OBMENT-Market steady at \$1 50 for 17m

and \$2 75 Fobl for hydraulic coment.
LUMBER-Supply of dry lumber very light,
nucle as follows: wasther-bearding (rengh), do do e quote pig lead at 22%c, bar lead at 22c. Shot

patent #6; buckshot #6 25. LEATHER-The market rules quiet but higher at the ollowing quotations: Soleleather—Oak 16 350c, hem-ock at 486720, bridle at 546700, harn-ss 483600, skirting at 52634 Calfakins—City 22 32 23, and MALT-The market is fair, and prices unchanged at 11 85601 90. Mackenet-Remain unchanged. No. 1 large \$26 50;

MILL FEED-Prices advanced. Bran at \$21@27. No NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 tess and upwards as follows: 10d at \$5, 5d at \$6 25. 3d at \$8 50, 4d at \$2.75, 3d at \$9 25, 2d at \$10 25. The re-all price being \$7 50 for 10d, and corresponding rates

mm at \$1 45@1 50. Coal and carbon oils unchanged Na @\$1. Benzoine is selling at 65c, lubricating oil ranging from 45@65c. anging from 15@55c. CMNONS—Is good demand at \$4 50@5 % bbl. Oli.Cark—Tuchhauged at \$43 00 % ton. Phovisions.—The trans c ions were light through at the week. Lard is held at 19@20c. Bulk shouldrs at 14c, clear sides at 17c. Bacon shoulders at 164

217c, and clear sides at 18@19c. Hams are selling a SALT-Prices unchanged to 75c. Supply Hoht Sopa-In good request at 12@12%c Shap-Market nuchanged, with sales at 12@13c for

STARCH—Unchanged. We quote steady at 35408%c.
Louisville Shos Marker—Manufacturers largely
ordered shead, and prices are continually advancing. ce the 1st of July in Rastern markets. We quo

TAR-Selling at \$7 20 (gallon kegs) per dozen

TINNERS' STOCK.—Tin is very firm at the annerices. Sales to-day at the following prices:

DXX 10X14 IO. (coke) 14X20 IC. (reefing) 14X20 IX. " BLOCK TIN.

Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@56c, copper pitta 65 per ft, First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 11c per 1b. Nos. 18 to 27 at 12% per 1b. RUSSIA SHRET IZON.
Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 25c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12,

Toracco.—The sales during the week 1,603 hb/s gainst 2,121 the previous week. Receipts 1,293 had; gainst 1,552 the previous week. Sales to-day of 257 ds, as follows: 6 at \$8 10@8 90, 8 at \$9@9 75, 29 a @10 75, 21 at \$11@11 75, 15 at \$13@12 75, 13 at \$13 75, 13 at \$14@14 75, 7 at \$15@15 50, 12 at \$16@16 75, at \$47@17 75, 12 at \$13@18 75, 5 at \$15@19 50, 8 at @20 50, 4 at \$2:@21 75, 4 at \$22@22 50, 7 at \$23 25@ 3 75, 3 at #24@24 50, 8 at \$25@25 75, 14 at \$26@26 75, \$27@27 75, 6 at \$29@38 75, 8 at \$29@29 75, 5 at \$390 7, 2 at \$31 25, 6 at \$32@32 75, 2 at \$33 25, at \$35@34 75, at \$35 60, 2 at \$35 56@35 75, 2 at \$37 50@37 75, 1 at \$35, 1 at \$39 1 at \$40, 2 at \$42 25, 1 at \$45, and 1, damged trash, at \$4 50 per 100 lbs. WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4 50,

0x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 a WHISKEY.-The demand for raw whiskey was modrate throughout the week. Sales were made to-day at \$1 70 % gallon. There was an ective demand for

tourbon whiskey throughout the week. Wool-In good demand, at advanced p a gresse at 64@65c, washed 95c per lb. LOUISVILLE DRY GOODS MARKET. of the restrictions on trade in Kentucky. The prices are firm at the following rates Philip Al'en, l't. 33 @32% | Bhode Is'and .. ecific, light.....37 (600)

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS N. Y. Mills. ... 4 75 @00 ... Wannsutts. ... 4 72 %000 c. wannsutts. ... 4 72 %000 c. rodale ... 4 62 %000 cartlett ... 4 62 %000 come ... 4 65 %0 Pawnee, B....7-8 47) Jas' Stm Mill 7-8 465 BLEACHED SHEETINGS. rell.....6 4 92 4 000 | Waltham.....42in 62 4 300 | Newburry-

BLRACHED DECLIS.

Sine's g.A.C.A.100 (20)
Fren her on X. 70 (30)
Fren her on X. 70 (30 High Colors 10 600 | Challis. 

CANTON PLANNEL ewEng. brown.72/2000 H.Oakland, hru...65 @co-LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market - Downing & Brances

LOUISVILLE, July 23, 1894. Louville, July 23, 1864.
There has been sittle if any change to note in the free stock market the past work at the Shelby House, the receipts have been very large, and a considerable meant of stock has been sold, with sureral lots of the later. The receipts have been sold, with sureral lots of the later of the stock has been sold, with sureral lots of the later of the sureral lots. en greater than the demand. fattle-The recoipts of heavy are nearly all sold on trival; the Government buyers are huying nearly all he heavy cattle offered at sound prices; the batchers by freely such as suit their trade. Prices of stock

cattle lange from \$2.50@4 for common and rour \$4 54 66 for good, and extra fine \$6 10 667 59 % Sheep and Lambs-In derrand at fair prices and all sheep and Lamba-In delizand at fair prices and all id as fast as they were offered. Hogs-The receipts have been very large, there havbeen 400 Lead shipped here from Pa bey weighing 200 he average, being very large and cell fatted; also, several lots from Indiana and Kennicky, so that the market has been every ocked with

d hogs, consequently sales have been slow, yet see have remained firm, drovers holding for good prices. About 300 were left unsold, which are v fine. Hogs have sold from \$9 50 to \$12 50 \$10 100 Horses—The receipts have been good and prices re-Cows and Calves-\$25 to \$60 \$ head TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SINCE OUR LAST EXPORT.

Bourbon House Stock Market-H. F. Vissman sed, but the quelity was very common, almost alto ood ones sold very readily at fair prices, white

Sheep were doll and prices are a shade low r. 54(66)46, fair to good 4/4(65)40, and common at 2@4c, gross weight. heep of good quality sell at 4 65%c, gross walch

Leinbs \$2 75250 P head, good ones are in demand.

Hogs duli at from 10@11c/5 live weight.

RECEIPTS DUBING THE PAST WHEE. TOBACCO BEPORT OF CARL FOCKE, WIDOW, & SON. DREMEN, June 23, 1864

glar d 262 hhds were sold, of which 82 were to M these 10 hhds half ordinary ofty and the

Stock 22d Juna.... Stock 27th June.

unty, Ky.
y named MAT, belonging to Mrs. Mary
the same county, aged 31, height 5 feet
d block.
named ANTHONY, aged about 24 rows,
, belonging to John Litteg, of Washing-

497 Osgood's Todia ( holagogue is not only a flectual remedy for sover and Ague, but is quali-gatisable to Liver Complaint, Janudios, enlarge out of the Liver, also enlargement of the spieso alled Ague Colle, and the various forms of below

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES olor. Fr'es \$1 50 Trad: disco

CIRCULA OHIO FEMALE CO

t expectation;
true and persons interested in reorganized upon a morrowance being thereto the ducted in properties, with the control of the results of the r

S. F. CARY. 8 AUBERT L. MAITLAND & CO. COMMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, He. I Hanover Suiddings, Hanover Sugars, LOSEBY L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. SILLIAM WRIGHT, Japes dewing

BROADWAY MILLS,

Near L. & E. R. Donot. LOUISVILLE, EY

WHEAT-WHEAT WANTED AT THE HIGH-west market price. Flour and Official siways on brack, and orders for delivery or shipment of altha-recognition attended to yl dlm kw2m

A FEW BELS CHAR CIDER in store and

Corner Tenth & Broadway sts.,

ling colory at 8% ges.
13 bhds mixed and dry Kentucks and

Smek 27th June NOTICE. COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BULLITT county, on the 'd of July, 1864, as a mnaway stre, a negro boy named Frank Sandard. He is about it years old of block polor, whose inches high. Belongs to Mrs. Mary Sanders, however, K.

ave the inventor's latest improvements pate panary. Apply to F. H. Taylo R & O. At J. D. Boniurant's seed S.

## Agricultural.

IFrom the N. Y. Observer.]

N. Y. HORITOULTURAL SOCIETY—The
New York Horticultural Society held its regular meeting at the Institute rooms of the
Cooper Union, President Townsend in the
chair. The tables were handsomely covared
with flowers and fruits, all of which were distributed to the ladies present at the close.

A paper was read by Wm. R Prince, of
Plushing, on the strawberry, giving a histori
cal account of the berry; stating that this fruit
is perfected in the north as far as Lapland, perfected in the north as far as Lapland, and extending south through all the countries into South America—thus adapting itself to s greater exient of country and climate than any cdible fruit known; that the strawberry was one of the most healthful of all fruits, and lowished in far greater luxuriance and suc ica than in all other countries o the world; that of the cleven species of the strawberry, six of them originated in this

trawberry was rarely enjoyed by the poor ople of England, &c.
He was followed by R. G. Pardee, of this city, who detailed his own experience in the successful cultivation of this delicious and wholesome fruit, closing with the following uses of failure in the cultivation of the awberry: 1 Carefully prepare the ground, with four or five deep tho rough forkings, bewith four or nee deep thorough forkings, be-fore the plants are set. 2. Never allow two kinds to run, together and mix, as they will invariably sooner or later destroy the crop. If you raise Wilson's Seedling and the Triomphe nd, be sure to put a high board between the beds, so that no runner of one kind shall pass over to the other variety. 3. Keep them cleen, without mutilating the roots. 4. Adjust the bed in October of each year, so that

Judge Nash and others followed with intersting temarks upon the general subject of next meeting w.ll be held on Tuesday vening, August 2.

(From the New York Observe Do Cartie Require Salt?—I noticed in the Observer for June 30th a short article from the Conessee Farmer under the heading, "Why Cattle Require Salt," I presume it was originally written for the purpose of establishing more firmly in the minds of th people the erroneous idea that they and their cattle cannot enjoy good health without from time to time taking salt into their stomachs, cither in its pure state or mixed with their food. You certainly would not advise man to cat salt himself, nor to feed it to his cattle, if you did not think it a necessary article of diet — wholesome at least, if not necessary. Now, to show you that the ideas of the Scotch Professor in the article mentioned are entirely er-roneous, I will give you a few facts in my own perience, and the opinion on the subject of cal students of the science of hum n life. More or less salt was formerly mixed with the food of the team I now have on the farm, as was also the case with the other stock. But for more than a year the team has not had a particle of salt, and the other stock have not and any in nearly as long a time, and for sev al months I have not eaten any myself; vet the health, power of endurance, and, in shore, the general condition of team, stock, and my cell, is better and superior to what it was when we used sait—the Scotch Professor to the contrary no withstending. I believe that neither man nor beast has any more natural bacco. On the contrary, I am prepared to assert, from my own experience, that he who salts his food diminishes his amount of gas a

tory pleasure. We are too apt to mistake the cravings of a depraved appetite for instincts of But rend the experience of another-G. H. Ambrose, of Missouri—which I copy from Trail's Herald of Health for July, 1864: "LEXINGTON, Mo., March 28, 1864. Health, in the correspondence department, question 3d, 'Do you know of vegetarians what sake strek and horses without the use of salt?' you answer, 'We do not.' I have raised stock you answer, we do not. I have raised seck too forteen years pust without the use of salt, and with satisfactory results. I know of several tribes of Indians in O. egon, who occupy the country between the Rocky Mountains the country between the Rocky mountains and the Coast Range, who have raised extensive bords of fine at cattle as one would with to look at without the use of salt. Razed in directions and give us the result. Thus bread making ceases to be the tax on time and rationed it usually is, and the harassing appearse. Any one who has lived in Oregon, in its early settlement, can bear testimony to the fact that stock was almost universally ed without salt. I regard the experime f stock-raising in Oregon as conclusive and atisisetory. I have seen thousands of head of steck raised in that country without salt were as large, thrifty, fat, and sleek as any ave not written this for publication, but to all your attention to the fact that stock do uite as well, if not better, without the use of

than with—at least my experience so ches me; and I have tested it in Oregon for en years, and in this State the same length of time, and all the time owning several hidred head of cattle. S. O. GREGORY. From the New York Observer. THE CEGES -Having travelled through a cert of three of our States adjacent during the past mouth, I beg leave to say that the testiestern New York, Central New Jersey, and outhern Penusylvania is in favor of good rope. The hay crop is declared to be very cavy, and that is one of the greatest value and importance. Corn generally looks well, especially in the Lehigh and Lebanon valleys in Prensylvania, and en route from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.

The crops of fruit also promise well, established and proches in Prensylvania, and entire the crops of the corner of

socially apples and peaches in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Wheat, oats, and barley also look well.

BI-MONTHLY REPORT OF THE AGRICULTU DEPARTMENT. - Washington, July, 1864.
past winter, unprecedented in the MissisValley for its sudden and severe changes, r se to apprehensions for the safety of the sown crops. The dryness and coolness of pring induced the belief that the roots of were extensively killed, and at last returns to this department oking to the character of han to appearances at bust as given that "there was of the injury, for the cold, was steady, calculated to rown, but not to destroy the rable weather of April and he correctness of this conclu gh the wheat crop will be less , yet the growing season is that it promises well, and e, in the letters of our coral buoyancy over the reescps. Still, the wheat ably below an average, et, the fly, chinch-bug, ies to which it is so inwinter wheat have

owever, is excellent, nter, will be about de of drought since but the crops were not ities. Their color was og as rapidly as desira says our correspondent oaking rain having fallen since We have had light showers, revented everything from drying A few complaints are made of g. Corn, although later planted sual, was growing satisfactorily; and e northern localities it had to be re-having rotted, in consequence of the weather in the beginning of May. particulars of the present condition of the s, the reader is referred to the tables and hirty per cent, the breadth of

put in corn, and the

nts thereon in this report. It is only ry to say here that while wheat is inplanted is nearly as great as last year; sown are more than an average, and dows promise the largest hay crop ever wn. The increase and condition of sheep, her matter of interest is the condition

e grape. It was supposed that the vines cenerally been destroyed in the West, but is not the case. Considerable injury has custained there, but a fair crop of grapes the anticipated. The injury to the content of the a good opportunity for collecting varieties, and the returns on will be of much interest to every the culture of the grape is spread-

tile Gazette, of San Francisco, speaks of the fact that pipes and hogsheads are being rapidly sent to Los Angelos "for the immense supply of wine anticipated from the present year

Our reports indicate a good peach crop if the Eastern States—atotal failure in the Wes of apples, a full crop East-a very partial rop in the West, where, although there was much bloom, a large amount of it fell off without setting. Of pears and cherries there will be but few in the West, but a good crop in the East; in Eastern localities, however there will be failures. Of small fruits there will be a general good crop, though in place even the blackberry fruit-buds were de The correspondence accompanying the re-

tures of the circular show a general scarcity of labor, more e-pecially of farm labor in the West. Nearly all of our letters from that sec-tion speak of its scarcity, occasioned by the recent call for the one hundred days' volun teers. This has had the effect to les amount of crops sown in many places, but i many others it is stated that the breadth the crops planted and sown is not less that that of last year. How this has been accom plished may be seen in the following extract. one from many others that might be given from letters received. A correspondent from Iowa says: "Farmers, with the aid of their wives and daughters, have got in as great a breadth of crops as ever before, and in as good condition. Help being very scarce, our patri-otte women have endeavored to do the work of their husbands, and sons, and brothers in the

[From the New York Observer.] FOWL TRANSACTIONS .- Elizabethtown, N. J., July 2, 1864.—Inclosed find an account of the doings of our hens for six months, from Jaruary 1st to July 1st. When I commenced keeping the account we had seventy hens and keeping the account we had seventy hens and three cocks. In January we had 314 eggs, and killed 9 hens; in February we had 532 eggs, and killed 3 hens; March, 682 eggs, killed none, set 2; April, 917 eggs, killed 2, set 5; May, 904 eggs, set 3 hens; Juae, 766 cggs, killed 2, and set 2. Total, 342 dozen and 11 eggs, besides the chickens, of which I have not a great many, owing to the gapes.
The majority of the fowls are White Neapolitan, the original stock having been procured on board a vessel just from Nap'es; but mine are considerably mixed. The eggs were sold at prices ranging from 36 cents down to 20 cents per dozen. The cost of feed consumed I am unable to state, as I have pigeons and chickens which all cat together, and feed sometimes with meal, and sometimes with ern, buckwheat, oats, and rve, each being in a biv, separate; sometimes all mixed together, a little of each, so that it is impossible to tell

If deemed worthy, please publish the above in the Observer, and oblige Yours, very respectfully, UNION.

A NEW METHOD OF MAKING BREAD,-Good bread is a good thing, and one not so casily obtained. A corre-pondent of the Amer-ican Agriculturist says she can make good bread, and tells others how to do it. She

eighteen hours, it will only be a pleasant ex-ercise of a few minates in making it—justtwo hours for raising—and baked in fifty minutes, and then out come the loaves, so round an light, so tender and sweet, the whole house-hold will be delighted. The first thing, and last, in fact, is proper temperature, both while meking it and in process of raising. Without beat, internal as well as external, fermentation cannot be rapid enough. Then heat two bricks to 100 degrees or more, and place the pan you make the bread in on them, and so knead and work in the heat with the material And now, though the great army of bread-makers stand up in flour-y array against me, and even shake their doughy fingers at me, I shall not wince or 'aba'e one jot.' 'Success is the test of merit,' as the world goes, and this past delusive notion that after bread is light once, it must forsooth be molded over into loaves and set to work again, is all nonsense. It often induces sourness certainly multiplies labor, and takes time. Well, then, have two tins well greased (butter is hop less these days), and divide the dough equally the February number of the Herald of (I use two quart ties, which, of course, requires two quarts of flour and over for a leaf), and set them to rise by the stove on the ho bricks, with a piece of carpet over the bricks to moderate the heat, and then well cover with warm woollens. In two hours it will be rising like Aladein's palace, and when fairly brimming full, p'ace it in your oven, and you will doubts and fears one usually goes through with while following the old method, are quite done away with. I could say much on the philosophy of baking bread, in adjusting golden means, which, after all, is half cep into some of the closed ovens would, car, call out the exclamation of the dogs in Landseer's picture of 'too hot, too hot.'

> How to Make Soup .- Liebig, in his Rescarches on Food, says: "When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, in the finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausage nince meat, is uniformly mixed with its own reight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly a minute or two, is strained through a towel from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now be ome hard and horny, we obtain an equa weight of the most aromatic soup, of strength as cannot be obtained, even by ing for hours, from a piece of flesh. When xed with salt and other usual additions by ich soup is usually seasoned, and tinger omewhat darker by means of roasted opions which can in any way be prepared from one pound of flesh."

> CALIFORNIA SILK .- The soil and climate California are admirably adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree in all its desirable varie-ties, to the breeding and feeding of the silkworm, and to the production of silk, more so than almost any European country, owing to the fertility of the soil and dryness of the climate, giving a peculiarly rich and nutritive character to the leaves of the mulberry tree which imparts a higher, finer, and more deli cate quality to the silk produced from them. Certificates from the highest authorities in Europe show that the California silk, after being fully tested, carefully analyzed, and npared with European silk, proves to be o the very best quality.

> THE CROP OF PEACHES .- The Trento Sazette says that the peach crop promises to be large this year-the largest ever raised in New Jersey. "In Monmouth and Ocean countries we hear of no drawback to a large yield so far. The veteran producers of Monmouth county predict a crop above the average. Benj Reed, of Heightstown, has 180,000 trees in Ocean county that are in bearing, and is preparing to send to market 224,000 baskets. A friend, whose judgment we think is good, informs us that the fruit crop of New Jersey south of the Raritan Bay, from present ap-pearances, will be very large."

WASHINGTON, July 17, Secretary Fessenden has refurned from Ne the fly, chinch bug, so which it is so in winter wheat have but in corn, and the many localities, och of spring wheat to owever, is excellent, west to purchase produce. The banks, being unable to lend the money, offered to lend their credit; but the Secretary considered that he had no power to negotiate such a loan, and felt unwilling, even if he had the power, to exercise it. He was urged to the contract of the secretary constructions. rom same quarters to take measu the money market easier, but replied that, on the contrary, he should exert himself to make it tighter so as to reduce the price of gold and the necessaries of life further, which the Government must purchase for the army. H will have recourse to an appropriate los probably at six per cent, preferring to a long bonds at or even below par, to a farth inflation of the currency. The advertisement for this loan may be expected to appear before many days. Meantime, thanks in are to the new tax law, the Tre

ary finds itself fully able to supply present Fifteen million dollars were disbursed yes terday, and we are assured that the next we kly statement of the public debt will show a reduction instead of increase of the amount of unpaid requisition, and a decrease the amount of notes in circulation, more five per cent coupon paper having been withdrawn than compound interest paper issued. I am informed by Superintendent Smith

that trains will run through on the main branch of the Baltimore and Obio Railroad The damage done by the raider to the road was much less than at first re-It is stated that in last Wednesday's skir It is stated that in last Wedgestay's skir-mish at Rockville Bradley Johnson had his borse shot from under him and was captured. The Union troops, however, did not recognize their prisoner, and he was sent to the rear under guard, but the rebels made a desperate charge and recaptured him.

Further pursuit of the rebel raiders has been therefore and they will probable queed in

abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Lynchburg with their plunder in safety unless intercepted between Staunton

ape say that their train was composed of all ofts of vehicles, and over a mile long, filled rith every variety of plander.

Over 7,000 head of horses, eatile, and mules, and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent brough the Gap by the rebely previous to r retreat, and were pastured in meado the river, until the withdrawal of the in body commenced, which was early safay moraleg. Several hundred wounded u carriages and ambulances were brought hrough the Gap, among them one brigadier nd several colonels, besides a number of offi-ers of interior grades, most of them wounded

battle on the Monocacy.

Government has been put in possession of strong force in Maryland, composed of inantry, artillery, and cavalry. The artillery sucwn to have been brought here by the reb is is a mounted rifle battery, with cavalry

ess is a mounted rine battery, with eavairy, send two patks, with infantry columns, one of feurteen and one of eighteen guns.

The mounted battery probably contained in pieces, the others four each. They would altegether comprise at least 1,200 man. Rebel officers have acknowledged their loss at Monocacy over 1,000 killed and wounded, and here about 600 met of them trong a charge here about 600, most of them from a charge of a brigade of the 6th corps. The Colonels of the 69th Georgia and 12th Georgia were killed in this charge. New York, July 18.
La France, a rebel Paris organ, says Capt.

Semise is going to the springs in Germany to recruit his shattered health, and that his first lieutenant had been recommended to take his place on the new pirate vessel which is considerable. is seen coming out.

The Times' Paris correspondent says the

two new frigates built by Arman have been purchased by Prussia, so that if Sommes's successor gets a vecsel it will have to be from England. The rebels have a large force on the left bank of the Atchafalaya, nine miles in the rear of Morganza, which runs parallel to the

Gen. Rosecrans issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating that they had deceived him; that while they promsed to try and restore peace and aid the Fovernment they have allowed rebels to live and pluder among them and that arms are put in their hands for the preservation of public eafety have been used to destroy it. He tells them nothing is now let; for them to do but sholly renounce and kelp exterminate the common enemy or their country will become

All loyal and law abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities in giving all possible aid and assistance, and not suffer the toleration of a species of warfare which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

Washington, July 18.
Whereas, by the act approved July 4 1864, entitled "An set further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out of the national forces and for other purposes," it is pro-vided that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two, and three pears for the military service, and that, in town or ward of city or precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of ten days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quist or any part thereof which may be up to fill such quist or any port thereof which may be unfilled; and, whereas, the new enrolment heretofore ordered purpose of suppressing the re

me purpose of suppressing the received and estoring union in insurrectionary States; Therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for men for military service, provided that all credits which may be established under some which for a few sides of contractions of the second of the seco tion eight of aforesaid act on account of persons who have entered the naval service durng the present rebellion, and the credits for rnished to the military service in exthree years, as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law for a period of service for which they entered; aperiod of service for which they entered; and I bereby proclaim, order, and direct that immediately after the 5th of September, 1864, being fitty days from the date of this call, a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every town, township, ward of a city, precinet, election district, or a county not so sub-divided, to fill the quota which shall be seeigned to it under the call, or any part thereof which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my

hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, at the city of Washing-ton, this 18th day of Jaly, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
[8 gned] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
By the President, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

There is the best authority for contrad cring e report published this morning of a rebe invasion of Kentucky through Pound Gap.
Morgan is at Abingdon, and his command is said to be partially disorganized, poorly equipped, and not in a condition to attempt

Gen. Burbridge has issued an order retalisting upon guerillas for cruelties practised on the citizens of Kentucky. For every Union man murdered by them, he orders the instant execution, as near the scene of the outrage as cossible, of four engillar to be nelected, from ible, of four guerillas, to be selected from soners in the hands of the military author-

Nothing has been received from Sherman since the crossing of the Chattahoochie by a portion of our forces.

Col. McCook died at Steubenville yester-WASHINGTON, July 18.

WASHINGTON, July 10.
The following despatch is from the Richmond Enquirer of July 16th:
OKALONA, July 11. To Lieut-General Bragg:
We stincked a column of the enemy under

Smith yesterday while under maten from Pontono. We attacked him in his position at Tupsio this foregoon but could not force his position. The battle was a drawn one and (Signed) S. D. LEE, Lieut.-General.

New York, July 18.

A Washington special to the Commercial says that the Press still insists that the robel invading force is 20,000. It is reported that Early, in conversation with Brecklaridge on the subject of taking Washington, insisted on getting off the plunder and then returning with siege-guns and reinforcements to capture the city. the city. WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Chronicle of this morning announces hat Gen Sheridan is again engaged in a most moortant expedition. Neither his strength or destination are indicated. A special tax of 5 per cent on incomes is mposed for 1863, when deductions have be

nade for retarns for dividends or interest rom corporations, &c.

Harrisburg, July 18. One of the mail agents from Hagerstown ports on his arrival here to-day that a well thenticated rumor prevailed in that pla-sterday of a collision between our force any of the teamsters cut their horses loose nd managed to escape, but in the effort to tremendous onslaught of on ops, one thousand of the rebel escort were

The N. C. Railroad has been thoroughly repaired between this city and Baltimore, and

New Orleans dates of the 12th have been received. No mails. A steamer would leave New Orleans for New York during the week collowing the 12th inst., but the mails for the North and East would be forwarded via Cairo by each regular steamer.

The True Delta claims to have positive in-

ormation from Alexandria that the rebel Gen.
block Taylor left that place three weeks since
or Richmond, and the troops lately under
im are now commended by Walker. It is
the belief at Alexandria that Taylor, who has
ately been made a Lieutenaut-General, hopes
of he assigned to the commend of the be assigned to the command of the Trans Mississippi Department in place of Kirby Smith. Taylor being a brother-in-law of Jeff Davis, this change is considered quite proba-

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.
We have obtained the Richmond D spatca
of the 15th containing the following tele-Atlantu, July 12.—The enemy is in possesion on the north side of Chattahoochie. There was firing between the riffemen, with a occasional shot from the enemy.

Atlanta, July 13.—The enemy are massing

nour right near Rossville. A portion of the Yenkee army are on the south side of the battahoochie river. Sherman's headquarers are near the Vintage Station.

The Atlanta Confederacy has the following: We shall not attempt to inll the faucied seco y of our readers by the declaration tha anta is not in danger. Its capture, how-r, cannot be considered a foregone con-sion. If Johnston cannot make a success-battle or hold the enemy in check along oche, he cannot any where below the Unattanocote, he cannot any where below it, and only a temporary check in that event would be the capture of Atlanta, purposely thrown at the fact of the rapacious raiders to stay their appetite for conquest, while we have no doubt the Federals would be satisfied with the capture of Atlanta, and garrison and fortify it as a point for future operation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 17, via Washington, July 18. The heavy firing in the direction of our ex-July 17, via Washington, July 18.

The heavy firing in the direction of our extreme right, beard early resterday morning and continued during the greater part of the day, arose from an engagement between seven sent out a force of infantry, cavairy, and ar-

o rifled field guns that opened subden-rtly after daylight from a point on Malver li, close to the river. Our firing was nery effective, twing to the elevated position the battery. Our casualties are reported be one killed and two wounded.

casures have been taken to put a stop to incleares have seen taged to put a 8535 to imilar attempts to prevent communication etween our base at City Point and the first and Gen. Foster's intrenched position on the ight bank of the James River.

General Sheridan is not on another raid.

Jen. S. did not start upon another expalition yesterday morning, as expected. Difference when the start and the province of the province having lost nothing.

A scont, who has since arrived from La-

at employment for the cavalry has been de-rmined upon at headquarters. WASHINGTON, July 17. The Secretary of the Treasury has deter-sined to offer to the people three years notes, earing seven and thirty hundreins per cen-aterest payable, the principal and interest in orrency, and convertible at maturity into ong six per cent bonds. The precise form of rtisement is not yet settled. This securi

s the same as that proposed by the associated anks of New York to the Secretary, and is econmended by financial men in preference The extracts from Atlanta papers admit the scibility of the fall of that place, and alady picture the deplorable consequen nch an event. The following telegrams appear in them:

Atlanta, July 12.—There has been no change The weather continues warm. FORTEESS MONROE, July 19.
The Richmond Inquirer of the 16th con-

days.

The enemy are in position on the north side of the river. There is some sharpshooting and artillery firing by the enemy, without any damage to us. A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep vory close to the fort.

in the position of affairs during the last few

close to the fort.

The Governor arrived here last evening, and is carrying forward everything for the defence of Atlanta.

Atlanta, July 13 -- The enemy are making on curright near Rossville. A portion of the Yankee army is on the south of the Chattaboochie. Sherman's headquarters are near Vining's Station. Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge. Everything is quiet below. Atlanta, July 14.—Two brigades of Yankee

They were met by Arnstrong's brigada of cavelry and driven back and the bridge burned. There is no change in the situation of affairs at the front. The enemy are firing artillery ccessionally across the river.

Atlanta, July 15.—Gen. Brown has issued orders to the proper State officers, to arrest all persons and send them under guard to Atlanta, who refuse to report for the defence of

that city. New York, July 19. The Tribune's special of the 18th says that at seven o'clock last evening our forces were seven miles beyond Leesburg, in pursuit of the rebels, who were making rapid time up the Shenandosh Valley toward Staunton. A Seenancesa valley lowerd Stantism. A number of stragglers were captured by one cavalry and tent to the rear. It is believed that Gen. Evans was severely wounded in the fight before Washington, and is lying very low in the vicinity of Leesburg

concealed by sympathizers.

Heavy firing was heard yesterday at Great Falls, in the direction of Elward's Ferry, supposed to be a collision between our advance and the rebel resr. On Saturday the enemy's pickets were posted along Grove creek, about 22 miles above the Chain Bridge, 25 miles from Weshington, and about helf was the contraction. rom Washington, and about half way from Orainesville and Leesburg.

came into Langley last nught, three miles be-yond the bridge, found our pickets, and cleared out with their knowledge, quickened The provisional brigade organized for the defence of Washington, and composed of slightly wounded men from various hospituls, has been disbanded. Most of the men were ent to their regiments in the field to day The rebel loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners in the demonstration against Washing-ton will be over 2,000. The p.isinors repre-sent sixty-three different regiments, and belong to five different divisions.

NEW YORK, July 19. The Richmond Whig of the 15h has the following despatch:
HEADQUARTEES, July 14. A body of Federal cavalry crossed the river last night opposite Warren, but were imma-diately driven back by Brig. Gen. Armstrong. All quiet elsewhere. (Signed) JOS. T. JOHNSTON, General.

The same paper says that Sheridan, with we brigades is moving toward Portsmouth Some think they are getting toward North Cerolina, others that they are bound for Maryland, embarking at Portsmouth. chmond papers of the 16th are exceedingly jubilant and announce the capture of Batre. Washington, and New Orleans. The Herald's James river correspondent, dated July 16th, at midnight, says: The rebels shelled General Foster's headquarters

Steep Bettom to-day for upwards an bour, and the range was so accurate the it had to be changed several times. Th went through the General's tent. No live They also opened on the gunboats and ponon bridge and the Mendota with red-hot bot, crushing in her bulwarks, and killing vo men and wounding four others dots opened on the enemy, and soon

Gen. Grant visited Gen. Foster to-day, th emy shelling the place where the interview ook place.
The Tribune's Washington special corres-

roadent says it is thought that Secretary Foz-enden will very soon go to the people for a loan at par at lax per cent. The necessity of action is imminent, for the amount of suz-pended requisition in the Treasury is nine NEW YORK, July 19. A despatch from Niagara Falls says that C. Clay, of Alabama, Jacob Thompson, of ississippi, Beverly Tucker, and George N.

Sanders, are at that place to devise a basis for the action of the Chicago Convention which shall end the war and secure the triumph of the Democratic party. Though not claiming to speak for the second States as yet, they hold out strong hopes of getting their a to propositions believed to be as follows: 1st. Return of the secoded States to the

2d. Assumption of the Confederate debts.
3d. Recognition of the freedom of the slaves actually emancipated in the progress of the war, and the statu quo ante bellum as to all Another despatch says that Horace Greeley

is also at Niegars Falis, and it has already been announced that Mr. Jewett is there. Sr. Louis, July 19. The Union publishes an extract from a pri-vate letter, dated New Orleans, July 7th, which says: Last night a staff officer told me hat 15,000 men would start from this cit and below, on ocean steamers, to day. They take fifteen days rations, and ammunition. Shirs accompany the expedition also.

There is now a large number of additional

unboats on Lake Pontchartrain, and nine ore vessels have been added to the fleet of Mobile. Some think this expedition is for the capture of Mobile, so as to command the Alabama river and establish a base of sup-plies for Sherman at Selma, while others beve the troops are destined for Fortress

This force may be designed to cooperate with Gen. Slocum's expedition from Vicks-burg, which has recently been reinforced and is again marching into the interior of Missis-Rebel accounts of Slocum's expedition to

Jackson, Miss., claim that the Federal col-umns under Gen. Elliott attacked him at the junction of the Port Hudson & Rodaey roads on the 5th, and were repulsed with great aughter. The road for miles was strewn with dead refres to the expedition, consisting of the marine brigade and two regiments of negroes, which marched from Rodway on the 4th, and were attacked by five brigades of robel car-

were attacked by hvo based alry and infantry.

After fighting nearly all day the rebels were driven off and our troops returned to their boats. Our loss was about 150 killed, wounded, and missing.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

Vicksburg advices to the 13th report all liet. The expedition under General Slocus was reincred by cavalry sent by General Washburne, and was marching again for the interior of Mississispip.

The latest accounts from Gen. Smith placed him near Pontotoc. On the 10th Forrest isged a call for all citizens between the ages of 25 and 65 to rally to his support. Only men and boys can take care of his roar while his men engages the enemy.

The report published in the northern pa-pers that Gen. Forest had communicated his

atention of retaliating upon our officers for any citizens who might be injured by Wash-nurn's recent reilroad order is fale. The result proves conclusively the wisdom of Gen. Washburne's order. Nearly every rain for ten days previous to the issue of this order was fired apon by bushwhackers and digens. Soldiers have been killed and izens. Soldiers have been killed and aunded, while not agun has been fired since e publicity of this order.

The report that the circulation of the Cai-

ago Times had been suppressed on the rail ad is also false. Washburn considers that aper a valuable auxiliary, as it enables him anot traitors, and no obstruction is e way of its circulation within the limits the way of its circuis ion within the haits of this command.

The reports of effairs in Memphis made up y reperters are nearly all sensational, and hould not be relied upon until corroborated. Memphis, July 18.
I am indebted to one of Gen. Washbarne's

tillery from Lagrange, under command of Major-General A. J. Smith, and Brig-adier-Generals Mower and Grierson, with instructions to move in pursuit of General Forrest, bring him to bay, fight, and whip him. He was ordered to pursue him to Ooong Migg, if he did not overtake him this

Despaiches from Smith and Washburne ra ceived to day say that they have not Lee, Forrest, and Walker at Tapelle, and whipped them badly on three different days. Our loss is small compared with that of the reads. They brought back everything in good order,

rrange, reports the enemy's loss at twenty-ive bundred, and their deteat overwhelming. It is also stated by persons who have come n, that the rebel Gen. Faulkner and Colone ed in the foot, and his horse and equipments

captured.

From other sources I learn Smith met Forrest near Pontomac on Wednesday, the 18th,
and fought that day, also, on Thursday and
Friday, criving him below Tupello, whipping him badly in five different battles. Our los said to be less than three hundred, while the retel loss were ever two thousand.

Ool. Wilhips, of the 9th Minnesota, who commanded the brigade, was killed.

tains the following despatches:

Atlanta Ga., July 14.—Pwo brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattanoochie last night. They were met by Armstrong's body of cavalry and driven back and the bridge burned. There is no change in the sixnation of effairs at the front. The enemy are firing artillery occasionally across the river. Atlanta, July 15 -Governor Brown, havng official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, express a determination not to obey a recent order to report at Atlanta for only a recent order to report at Adapta for the defence of their homes and the Satts, has instructed the proper authorities to arrest all such persons, and send them under guard to Atlanta; and, if force is used against lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance. He adminishes the men that have been devided. cavalry crossed the Chattahoochie at Moore's shes the men that have been detailed Bridge, nine miles from New river, last night.

admonishes the men that have been detailed by the Confederacy for agricultural purposes, that their crops will not be endangered by their absence for a short period.

Charleston, July 10.—The enemy have evacuated Johns Island. It is noticed that the transports are quite busy in changing troops chiefly to Morris Island.

The hombardment of Samter is keen up. The bombardment of Samter is kept up

NEW YORK, July 17. The Post's Washington special says that ecretary Fessenden will soon issue proposals Secretary researchen will soon issue proposals for a more extensive loan than \$50,000 000. He reports that the confidence felt is government banks is one of the most gratifying.

The Post's money article says:

We learn that the Secretary will put a loan of 100,000,000 on the market.

The Commercial's Washington special says that the heads of departments have called for list of the clerks who refused to join the ore in defence of Washington.

An officer from Sherman's army says that a the 8th the army was all over the Chatta hoochie and within four miles of Adanta. The 11th and 12th corps are consolidated, form-ing the 20th under Hocher.

PITTSBURG, July 19.

The boat-race to day was characterized by considerable excitement among the sporting fraternity. The city was well filled with strangers to witness it and bet on their favortes. The surrounding hills and roads alone he river were crowded with thousands maintaining the psecition through. On targing the buoy, she was about one hundred yards sheed, coming in at the close between two and three hundred yards sheed of her competitor. The distance was five miles, and the time 30 20. Considerable money changes Eds, and all are satisfied that the race was

Mashington, July 19.

The Government is in receipt this morning of glorious news from Sherman. It is not news of a battle, but something better. Gen. Sterman announces, that, on yesterday, baving previously crossed the Chatchhoochte, his whole army advanced fize miles south of le army advanced five miles south whole acmy avalored two lines sound of the river, and crossed Bench-tree croek. This asvance was made without any resistance from Johnston's army, accept slight skirmish-ing with the rear as he resired. This move necessarily forces Johnston into the defences f Atlanta, and places the city within range

of Sherman's guns.

Sr Josepa, July 19.

It appears that Col. Ford left two binds of guerillag, numbering two hundred, in bis rear, who are committing all manner of depredations in the southern part of the State.

A scouting, party was sent from here this morning, but had not been heard from. Error train from the West brings large numbers of rifugees from Platto and other counties. States the people and the States—has been the paramount object which I have kept in view.

The name of a law. It would be only an equal missioner to call the physical power of a man dights of the people and the States—has been the paramount object which I have kept in view. ived sixty-four pounds of gold dust from

Virginia City.

Foatness Monnos, July 18.

We are informed by Mejor-General Mulford, general flag of truce agent, that our risoners, as fast as captured, are removed to orgia, most of the enlisted man to An and the officers to Macon. All letters to our prisoners of war will require the prepayment of ten cents Confederate postage. PHILADELPHIA, July 19. The Press's Army of the Potenase correspondent, under date of the 15th, says the artillery fight of that day lasted two hours when our shells burst directly in the rebel embratures, destroying their cannon and forcing them to retire. They lost six guns.

Colonel Ford telegraphs to headquarters here that he has killed in all forty guerillas and captured two hundred stand of arms, much ammunition, and many horses. Our troops are still chasing the guerillas. CINCINNATI, July 20.

CINGINNAM, July 20.

The Commercial of this morning has advices from Sherman's army to the 16th inst.

Nearly our whole force had crossed the river and occupied strong positions on the south ide. A portion of our troops had advanced wo miles toward Atlanta, but eacountered nothing but small budies of cavalry.

General Bragg hes arrived at Atianta, and would, it is supposed, exercise personal superrision over the movements of the robel army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The usual quiet prevails, with only occasional picket firing. The enemy take every opportunity to fire on the colored troops in Burnside's front. Deserters come in daily.

WASHINGTON, July 20. The latest official information from General Shermen is that his army crossed the Chatta-coochie in several places, taking the enemy by surprise, who therefore offered but a feeble

Our cavalry was at once sent to operate on he railroad east of Decatur, to cut off com-munication between Atlanta and Augusta, hus preventing the removal of store laster place and the reinforcement of John

ston.

Our main army was within ten miles of
Atlante. All our operations are progressing
favorably.

It is reported in official circles and very generally believed, that Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of War. The im-mediate cause of his resignation grew out of quarrels which grew out of the apprehended attack of rebels on the city. Blair charging incompetency and cowardice upon Stanton and Halleck for their want of management A morg the candidates mentioned to succeed ere Sepator John Sherman and General Schenck.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN MOTION .- The Nashville Union of yesterday says, that, for several days, rumors have been current in that aty and in the North to the effect that Atlanta had been captured, with a large number of prisoners. They were, however, all premature; but we have good authority for stating that our whole army is in motion, and therefore we may expect to hear of the capture of Atlanta in a few days, if that city has not already fallen into our hands. The rebels have no hope of resisting Sherman's advance; they expect that Johnsten will be compelled to make another retreat.

MARRIED. On the 11th inst., in Hopkinsville, Ky., by the Rev. C. Petree, Mr. J. T. Donalson, of Bowling Green, id Miss Jennie Hurt, of Hopkinsville. On the 14th instant, in Eldorado, Ky., by Rev. J. Rand, Mr. J. B. Compton to Miss Mary Ann Shu-

In this city, on the night of the 15th, about 11th cick, Mrs. Agarna Wegman, wife of Anthon, wegman, in her 32d year. On the 16th inst., of whooping-cough, Alice Emalies youngest daughter of Jennie T. aud J. J. McMally aged 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days. On the moreing of Ju'y 17, 1864, John H. Williams in the 37th year of his age. In Shelby county, on the 12th inst., Henry H., infant son of Tenne K. and John H. Brizager. i! dle fantson of reine R. and John H. Brisaget. Pull Died, at her mother's resisence, near New C sattle, Penry county, Kentucky, Mrs. Ann Lucastia F (Eale. She was born January 1st, 1811, and died Ju 20 21). In this city, Tuesday, July 19th, 1854, at on e o'clock P. M., LLOYD P. SHERBILL, aged 24 years, of 4e month, and two days.

On the 16th Jinstant, to Hopkinsville, 'Ay, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Many H. Rusr, consorr of J. W. Kust, iste President of Bethel Fama', Col age.

On Sunday, July 17th, 1854, little Char Law, only son of John and Jane Wallace, aged 6 year and 7 menths.

On the 19th inst., in her seventy sie the

FOT Col. C. D. Pennebaker, agent for the State of Kentucky, residing at Washington city, publishes the following act of Congress to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermaster's stores and substence supplies furnished to the army of the United States," the provisions of which, he sys, must be strictly complied with:

Be it enacted, &c, That the jurisdiction of court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the desiruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or havy, or any part of the army or navy, angaged in the suppression of the robellion from the commencement to the close thereof.

Sec. 2. That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in robellion for quartermeater's States not in robellion, for quartermaster's steres actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper efficer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giv-

have been taken by such officers without gur-ing such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claim-ant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been actually received. have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasa-ry, with a recommendation for settlement. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all claims of loyal citizens in States now in re chains of toyal citizens in States now in re-bellion for subsistence actually farnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receip, may be submitted to the Com-missary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer rad it shall be the dute of the Campiaoffer: and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Tressury with a recommendation for settlement.

There are many claims of this character in Kentucky for forage, subsistence, &c., taken by quarterreasters and other officers in the early tages of the rebellion, for which proper reeipts were not given, either through ignorwee or haste, or the omission of some technicality which prevented the auditing and paymest of the account. This law, passed the last day of the late session of Congress, will nable claimants to present their vouchers and insure a speedy settlement.

We have reliable information that on donday last there was a camp of rebels in the edge of Trimble county, toward New Casle of about two hundred men, and acother n Carroll county about one hundred strong. They claim to have eight hundred in all, and pay they intend to fight. If a Federal force ould be sent to Bedford, and another from Plessureville to Port Royal, with guid a who know the country, they might be bagged. They visit Port Royal every day from the Mill creek camp, and are bold, insolent, and effant. We see that Wendell Phillips is of late

ing a good many fillips from his old riends. I From the Urbana Union.)
LETTER FROM GOVEBNOR BRAMLETTS-HIS
POSITION. FRANKFORT, KY., July 4, 1864.

Mr. J. W. Houx, Urbana, Ohio: DRAB Sin: Yours of the 10th utimo, to-gether with The Urbana Union of 7th Janu-ary and 8th June, reached me some days since, having been delayed by the interru-tion of our mails consequent upon Morgan's

aid.
The national policy Advocated by you in the numbers of The Urbana Union sent to me is the same consistently held and firmly maintained by me from the beginning of the well-limit to the maintained. rebellion to the present time. Not being sufficiently mobile in principle to change with the moving current of radio-lism, which now threatens to merge our efforts to preserve our national life into a war to napetuate a sectional party ascendancy. I find myself in direct antagonism with, and assailed by, "radicals" and rebels. Having received no new lights, I shall adness to the sentiments and views of policy which impel-ted me to give myself and my two sons to the service of my country. To suppress the rebellion and restore the national authority over the revolted States—to preserve the Union created by one Changing land on the national authority. It would be only an edges

orced upon us by rebellion, and that our obty, and the preservation o he equal rights of all the States and No truly loyal man ever conceived he idea of agreeing with the rebels in pro-laiming the Union destroyed, and the necessity of having a "reconstruction" before we could have a Union. Loyal men hold to the faith of an unbroken Uaion; that the peace of the country is broken by rebellion, and the national authority aspended or interrupted in the revolted districts, but that the Uaion ontinues to exist as formed by the Constitucontinues to exist as formed by the constitu-tion; and the restoration of national author-ity is all that legitimately awaits our efforts to suppress the rebellion. I But a new war-cry has gone forth, "Down with slavery!" The rebellion is nothing— slavery everything. To reach it, the war

must be carried forward to its externing The doctrine that by rebellion States cease torxist as States, and can only have being at the will of the conquerors, is started to subserve this new phase of the war. All thed in radical dress, are denounced as

rave lived and shall die in adverse belief. hold that the power is in Congress (not in he President) to admit States; and that no power is anywhere granted to exclude them; but that once a State, always a Statz of the Union, is the constitutional and loyal do-

No secession ordinance-no act of Congress—so proclamation of the President can destroy the constitutional existence of a State once admitted according to the Constitution. Rebellious citizens may be punished even with death; but the life of a State can only be reached by successful treason or usurpation. National authority should be exerted to preserve its own just powers, as well as the 'powers reserved to the States respectively or to the people," and the people and States chould exert all their power to maintain each in its ephere. Unless this bedone, disintegration between the continuous con sion, or centralization by usurpa ion, will be the result, and the loss of our

tion, will be the result, and the loss of our liberties the consequence.

The great purpose of restoring the national anthority and preserving the Union, with the equality and rights of all the Sares, is now laid aside or abandoned by those in pawer, for the more engrossing object of freeing the negro. This madness which substitutes an interestant for the above and analysis. cident for the object, and a contin incident for the object, and a contingency in the aim and end is one cause of protracting the war which yet so angrify crimsons our land with the warm heart's blood of our resons. "Shoddies"—office-helders and afficenters-contractors and contract-hu Atersfanatics and rebels—are conjointly significant the present poses and futury glor our country. Like Jonah, their pessence the state of t angaged board our ship of State awakens the storm, and keeps alive the wrathful el. ments of rebellion, which threaten to ear all our hopes in one common grave of rule. Let the people whose some are to be vertimized to the mad schemes of radically. In the modes secured by our Constitution, east these Jonahs overboard, and the wave a will subside, and with the Union and the fonettution we will again glide upon the paceful and glorious voyage of coming age s. We want a President who will "control events" to just and east is supported by the control of the control o dent who will "cont ol events" to just and safe issues; and not one who is "controlled Believing the po wers conferred by the Con-

stitution to be f west conserved by the Ose emergency, we one desire the Constitution violated under pretence of saving it. We want the Unic acreated by the Constitution, want the Unic & created by the Constitution, and not a U, iton formed by orders or proclamations of a President. We desire a President who will not leave the helm of State to the guidar ce of events, but who will the more firmly direct the rudder as the storm thickens, and bravely battle sgainst the destroying temper i of rebellion and radicalism. mper tof rebellion and radicalism ler a profoundly grateful for the very kind and commendatory article of my old friend companion in arms; but really regret that my name was ever associated in connection with the second office. Trying, as I have

been, to serve my country and people to the best of my abilities, I find the presentation of my name has been the occasion of renewing acts of annoyance and injustice to the people of my State by those in power.

But we are too well grounded in the faith of our fathers to permit acts of maladministration to make us enemies of our government. Such acts may embitter the people against those who inflict the wrong, and make them the more earnest in their determination at the proper time, and in the right way, to cast off these who thus abuse their navers. The roper time, and in the right way, to east our lose who thus abuse their powers. The roud spirit of my people cannot be broken be as the hand that smites them, nor can they e driven into rebellion. They know that afference between the government and a resident, and will not, like radicals and rebellion.

els, confound the two.

Seventeen political prisoners, and thir- BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, y-four rebel deserters, arrived in the city last night on the Nashville train. The deserters vill take the oath of amnesty, and go north of the Ohio river to remain during the war, The citizens are also ordered to be released on the Indiana side of the river

The rebels have, in the course of the ear, about five days of "humiliation and "," and three hundred and sixty of huiliation and curses.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
FANSTILY OF THE CONSTITUTION-NO. 3.

DY S. S. NICHOLAS. "The spirit of liberty will not permit power to overstep its prescribed limits, though cod intent, patriotic intent, come along with this is the nature of constitutional lib

erty. This is our Library.

"The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grap of Executive power. Wanever has engaged in her cause has struggled
for the accomplishment of that object. On the
long list of champions of human freedom ere is not one name dimmed by the reprosc f advocating the extension of Executive now r. Their uniform seeady purpose has been to mit and restrain it. So far from being the tjeet of ellightened popular trus; it has been egarded as the great object of danger, it has een dreaded as a lion that must be caged."

Daniel Webster.

As before remarked, until recently it was e concurring opinion of the whole nation at the Constitution gave adequate power or the emergencies of any war, that with the overnment in competent hands there was no eed for usurpation. Even many of the most atelligent leaders of the dominant abolition erty, have within the last three years pub-cly professed the same opinion. Take for exmple the following from a speech delivered in the Senate by one of its most talented and prominent leaders.

"I do not place the power on the ground

"I do not place the power on the ground assumed in some quarters, that, in times of war or rebellion, the military is suggester to the civil authority; or that, in such times, what persons may choose to call necessity in higher or above the Constitution. Necessity is the plea of tyrants, and if our Constitution coarses to operate the anoment a person charged with its observance thinks there is necessity for its violation, it is of little value. I hold that the military is as much subject to control by civil power in war as in peace.
"I want no other power for putting down this gigantic rebellion than such as may be this gigantic rebellion than such as may be properly derived from the Constitution. It is equal to even this great emergency. The

more we study its provisions, the more it is tried in troublous times, the greater will be our admiration and veneration for the wisdom of its authors.

"I am for suppressing this enormous rebellion according to law and in no other way. We are fighting to maintain the Constitution of it especially becomes us not to violate and it especially becomes us not to violate it ourselves. How are we better than the rebels if both alike set at naught the Constitution. I warn my countrymen, who stand ready to tolerate almost any act done in good faith for the suppression of the rebellion, not to sauction usurpations of power which may hereafter become precedents for the destruction of constitutional liberals. but little in suppressing the insurrection if it be at the expense of the Constitution. Let us preserve it perfect, with all its guarantees or the protection of life and libe

There can be little or no doubt, that such also is the vasily prependerating opinion of all the intelligence of the present day, with the full benefit of our own personal observato the Union cause. But conceds this to be a mistake—say that only an equal number of intelligent men so think, the fact will scand as an unanswerable argument against the pelley of such naureations and as irrefutable proof of the folly of those who reserve to them. The most ultra will not honestly contend, that state necessity an institute of the second ontend, that state necessity can has ity read o unconstitutional means, when the exto the constitutions when the whole the expent-ency of those means are in doubt, as they must be when condemned by even a half of the intelligence of the country. If there be any sense in the higher law dogma, the neity must be obvicus and the reme receive must be consist. Resort to mere experi-ments with doubtful remedies, can have no justification on the score of either seese or nonesty. The wisdom of the Constitution stands fully windicated by the practical expesales sany windexed of the present day,
"Martial law is no law." So say those eminent jursus Hale and Blacksone. So also
concur in saying all the other eminent jurisus
of England and America. The paradox results

ary operations, because of the absence elence of the civil law, in consequence of the absence of its appropriate functionaries, or from their being paralyzed by the operation of the war. It is a power arising solely from he necessity of the occasion, that is from the enforced silence of the civil law or i's functionaries, is produced or created by inncionactes, is produced or created by no proclamation, lasts only for the occasion, and needs no revocation. The power is undefined and undefinable. It is, as said by the Duke of Weilington, "the will of the military commander,"—the only really good, practical definition ever given of what goes by the name of martial law. identally comes to the mulitary commands by necessity is strictly limited by the nace sty. He cannot go one jot beyond that recessity. So fir as it gives him control year non-combatants, or persons not belong a get the military service, it is altogother a now of prevention, not at all a power of punition

for the sake of punishment. It is a power to prevent aid to the enemy or obstruction to himself. If he transcend the uarr ow limit of his power, or abuses his disor ation, he is civily responsible to the law. If this exposition of "marti at law" be cor -if it be resorted to as a greans of p reci-if it be resorted to as a guess of prevention, not of punition—the a s good citizen need feel no embarrasemer at as to his conduct under it. All he has to do it to abstain form giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and, soculd he mistake as to what that means, he will only be restricted by personal temporary detention from a repatition of the unitake. But if this he not the true exposition, if the object be pur distonance in the constant. the object be pur fitten as well as prevention, if the object be pur fitten as well as prevention, then coviously the proclaimer or enforcer of the marrial la schould, in simple justice and humanity, let it be distinctly known before-hand what will be punished. Without some such, elucidation no lawyer can tell for the tell for his own guidance, or that of his clien as what it is necessary for a good citizen of do, or not to do, in an honest desire to avoid all collision with the military power. This is what most of our good citizens env. cusly desire, whether they believe or district the contract of seve in the power to place the State under artial rule. Such praiseworthy desire should encouraged and promoted by the military surborities. It is against all American notions of liberty, that a freeman should be punished by an expost facto law, with an expost facto prescribed penalty. It is no mitigation, but an aggravation, if the penalty be left in the discretion of an arbitrarily appointed military tribunal. Far better for him, both for the sake of leniency, and for that of future redress, that the penalty should rest exclusively in the discretion of him who proclaimed the martial rule, or of the principal General

the martial rule, or of the principal General enforcing it, then in any intermediary tribu-nal of his appointing. A Physiological View of Marriage- Containing nearly \$60 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engavings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a revines of the Announcy of the occurs organs in wate of Realth and Disease, with a Treatise on belf-About, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Wind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treat-ment—the only rational and successful mode of curs, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and these contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condi on. Sent free of postage to any address on receip of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane Albany, 7. Y. Cases treated by mail as before.

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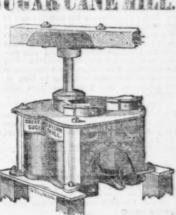
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